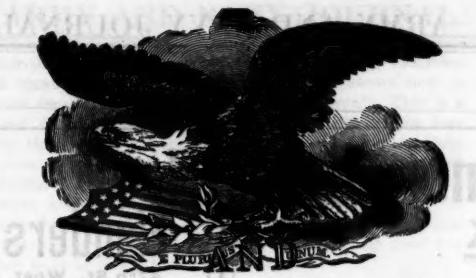


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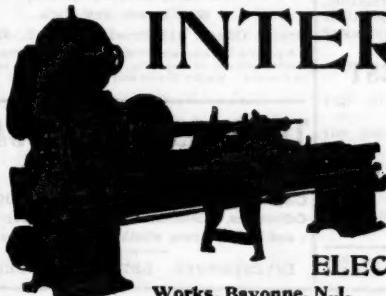
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558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN
OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

The announcement that Canada is preparing to build a waterway twenty-two feet deep from the eastern side of Georgia Bay across to Ottawa and down the Ottawa to the St. Lawrence at Montreal, ought to be a spur to the improvement of our interior waterways. At present all the eastbound lake freight shipments must be unloaded from the ships, loaded into carts at Buffalo or Tonawanda, unloaded again at New York and reloaded into ocean vessels. When this twenty-two foot Georgian Bay canal is finished, vessels of 10,000 tons burden will be able to load at Duluth, Port Arthur, or any other lake port, and sail direct to Europe without change. If this should come about, Canada would control substantially all the lake shipments and could give the carrying trade to its own ships. Bad as this would be for commerce, there is a naval aspect of such a situation that is giving renewed earnestness to the efforts of those who have been urging proper improvement of our inland water routes. With the Georgian Bay ship canal, Canada could place British warships on the Great Lakes in two days, while our ships would be hundreds of miles away on the seacoast. Those who advocate the construction of a 24-foot waterway from the Gulf to Chicago via the Mississippi maintain that the cost would be less than the losses of one year in commerce when the Canadian canal is opened. With the proposed waterway from New Orleans to the Lakes, there would be a new "seaboard" for the interior of the country and the inhabitants of those states would enjoy the frequent sight of warships almost at their doors. Thus a broader interest in the Navy would be created. The stir and enthusiasm now being developed on the Pacific coast by the presence of the Battleship Fleet would be repeated in a small way by visits of warships to the interior of the country. With the greatest river in the world within our borders, it would be singular, indeed, if the inventive genius of the American people should prove incapable of converting it into a waterway adequate to whatever purpose future naval exigencies may make imperative. The surprisingly rapid development of the German navy might have come independently of the Kiel canal, but it has undoubtedly received a great stimulus from the building of that waterway. The prophecy attending the days of early and marvelous railway expansion that the growth of steam transportation meant the decay of water routes has not been borne out by the years. The greatest canal projects are now being worked out and the years to come will undoubtedly see others of magnitude.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, has had printed in a pamphlet the correspondence connected with the question of establishing a quarantine against yellow fever in Cuba. Many of the letters and despatches were confidential and are now for the first time made public. In a letter dated in March protesting against the quarantine, Governor Magno said: "I no more doubt the ability of a government which is fairly efficient to check yellow fever, or to prevent an epidemic of that disease, than I doubt its ability to prevent an epidemic of broken legs. The stegomyia remains in the house and can, therefore, be destroyed by fumigation; and a fairly careful inspection and fairly effective fumigation is all that is necessary to prevent an epidemic. Take Havana, for instance—when I arrived, in October, 1906, there were, I think, fourteen cases in the city. There are more than 100,000 non-immunes in the city. If nothing had been done, or if the disease had been fought in the way it used to be, twenty years ago, undoubtedly there would have been a yellow fever epidemic in the city; but by fumigating the house in which the disease appeared and adjacent houses the disease was kept down to a very few cases and eventually eliminated. I am quite sure there have been more serious accidents on the street railway or in or about the shipping in the har-

bors than there have been cases of yellow fever. The point I want to make is that medical science knows how to and does control the spread of yellow fever." This is a well deserved commendation of the splendid service done by the medical officers of the Army and Navy in Cuba since the Army of Pacification has been in the island. Included in the publication are reports from a score or more medical officers stationed at various points in the island stating that no cases of yellow fever exist in their districts and that under existing conditions no good reason is to be found for a quarantine.

Those Englishmen who wish to reduce warship building and those who decline to make any concession to fancied security both center their arguments upon what has come to be called the "German menace." The rapid rise of the Kaiser's navy has given to the advocates of overwhelming superiority a strong reason for their demands and their opponents who have been stigmatized as "Little Englanders" have long been casting about for a weapon with which to defeat them. This they think they have found in Percival Hislam's book, just off the press, on "The Admiralty of the Atlantic." Mr. Hislam is a member of the executive committee of the Imperial Maritime League and his purpose in writing the book, some say, was to call attention to the German menace. In discussing the naval strength of the year 1920, he says: "We may, in attempting to present the probable position in 1920, rule out such British battleships as were built before the Majestic, which will, reckoning only ships already built, laid down, or provided for, give us forty-eight battleships before the German Navy Act of 1900 is completed, Germany having thirty-eight battleships. * * * Assuming, again, that British construction ceases when present programs are completed, our strength in armored cruisers in 1920 will be thirty-nine to the German twenty." Lovers of figures and the system of computing by points as arranged by Fred T. Jane in "Fighting Ships" make it appear that according to Mr. Hislam in 1920 Great Britain would have 5,010 points and Germany, 4,698 points.

Surprising activity in Turkish naval circles is attributed to the visit of the Emperor William to Corfu and the desire of the Sultan to show him honors with a naval salute, but who can tell that the stir made by the visit of the American Battleship Fleet to the Pacific has not penetrated even the sleepy precincts of the Dardanelles and awakened the Porte to the value of cruises? The second-class cruiser Hamidieh, which was built four years ago in England and has been lying at anchor in the Golden Horn gathering barnacles ever since, is to leave soon on a cruise in Turkish waters. She is to carry not merely her full complement of men, but is taking as many officers and engineers as she can accommodate, nearly four times the regulation number, in order to give them an opportunity for practical training. To the Hampshire Telegraph and Naval Chronicle of Portsmouth, England, this action appears to revolutionize all preconceived ideas on the subject of Turkish naval institutions. For more than a quarter of a century not a Turkish warship has ever been moved except as a matter of dire necessity, as when the fleet was sent to the Dardanelles in the Turko-Greek war. There is a general belief that the orders will be countermanded at the last moment in accordance with Turkish disposition to hesitancy, but the going so far as to coal the Hamidieh is deemed a considerable step in advance.

Gen. William P. Hall, Adj't Gen. Dept., U.S.A., replying to an inquiry from the headquarters Department of Dakota which asked upon what basis comparison is to be made between scores of organizations using the sub-target gun machine and those using the Hollifield recording target practice rifle rod, said under date of April 20 and by the direction of the Acting Secretary of War that "a satisfactory basis for comparison of scores of an organization in any course would be the percentage made in that course by the total number of men of the organization who completed the course. The method of comparing the merits of the two devices by the equitable division of a company, as suggested by you, is approved. A comparison of scores should not be given too much weight, but the merits of the two devices should be considered by a comparison of the following points: 1. As to how nearly each approaches the weapon used under service conditions in its hold, trigger pull, adaptability for various kinds of firing, and so forth. 2. Cost. The appropriations are not large enough to permit of an unlimited supply in either case. The recording target practice rod costs \$6 against \$250 for the sub-target gun machine; it would be possible, therefore, to supply about 40 of the former to one of the latter. 3. Possibility of repair by the use of spare parts by the troop or company. 4. Ease of transportation."

Hon. Joseph H. Choate, late Ambassador to England, and later delegate to The Hague Peace Conference, presents himself as an earnest champion for the nomination of Secretary Taft as a candidate for the Presidency. There are few who will question the accuracy of Mr. Choate's conclusions when he says: "From a long acquaintance with Mr. Taft, and a close observation of the whole of his public career, I am satisfied that he is not only pre-eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties of the great office to which he most honorably aspires, but that he is far better qualified than any other man that could be nominated. He can be implicitly relied upon to perform in its fullest extent the chief duty

imposed by the Constitution upon the President, to see to it that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed, a duty which his perfect knowledge of the Constitution and the law will enable him to execute in the most intelligent, conscientious and conservative manner. Should he be elected President we shall be sure of an administration of peace and law and order, which will equally protect the rights of rich and poor, of capital and labor, and of every section of the country, and which will safeguard the rights and enforce the responsibility of property, whether great or small, corporate or individual, as prescribed and intended by the Constitution."

Lieut. C. O. Sherrill, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in reference to coast defense exercises, says that the plan of placing infantry supports in camp in artillery posts does not seem conducive to the best results. He thinks the militia will be far more effectively prepared to defend a seacoast fort from land attack by a thorough training in security and information and minor tactical problems at maneuver camps located in terrain specially suited to the solution of a large number of the various classes of problems. He also expresses the opinion especially that the separation of militia commands causes discontent and that it would be well to organize militia coast artillery companies whose special function is the handling of heavy guns. He thinks that detailed maps of the maneuver camps should be made previous to each encampment by detachment of engineer troops. Lieutenant Sherrill also says: "Tent floors, cots and mattresses should be provided those engaged in the joint army and militia coast-defense exercises. To keep the men well and let them rest comfortably when fatigued are primary elements of consideration. There is a marked difference in the conditions that obtained in the typical bivouac and the coast artillery encampment, and it is important in the interests of the Coast Artillery Corps to emphasize this difference."

When our sailors go ashore at San Francisco from the Atlantic Battleship Fleet they will doubtless be surprised at the few traces of the earthquake and conflagration of two years ago. New buildings have arisen, to the value of \$100,000,000; the savings bank deposits last year were little less than before the disaster and greater than in 1904 and the population that fell off a quarter after the earthquake is now at the old figure, about that of Baltimore. There are still many bare plots and waste places, but to offset this many lofty skyscrapers have taken the place of eyesores. Street cars are numerous, the sidewalks are thronged, and there is everywhere manifest much of the old spirit of the argonauts who first went to California sixty years ago. No other city which our sailors will see before this memorable cruise is ended will furnish them with more splendid evidences of municipal pride and courage than have been shown in San Francisco, and nowhere will they see more inspiring examples of that pluck which has made America famous.

In a letter to the editor of the Boston Transcript Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, commanding District of Columbia Militia, says: "In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 11 is reprinted what is, I presume, a Transcript editorial, in which it is stated that 'no such force as a Federal Militia, officered by federal appointment, and directly responsible to federal action, is in being.' The District of Columbia Militia is federal in every sense of the word. It is directly and by federal statute responsible only to the President of the United States, who, by the terms of the Act of Congress organizing the Militia of the District of Columbia, is specifically its Commander-in-Chief. All officers are commissioned by the President, all records are of the War Department, its property is federal property, and it can only be ordered into service by the President. These facts are furnished merely for the information of yourself and those of your readers who may be interested."

France is still determined to keep the lead in the matter of submarines and is doing the very unusual thing of authorizing and building more than all the rest of the great nations combined are planning, or fifty-eight as against thirty-five divided as follows: Great Britain, nine; United States, seven; Germany, two; Japan, two; Russia, six; Italy, three, and Austria, six. With the forty-one already built, France will lack just one of an even one hundred underwater fighters as against a total of one hundred and twenty-two for all the other nations. The coastline of France is only 1,485 miles, while that of the United States is 12,800 and of Great Britain 4,500. If submarines are to bear any proportion to the coastline we should have almost ten times as many as France, or four hundred at the present time, instead of the even dozen we possess.

A ship's cook favors us with this suggestion: "All first-rate ships should have a chief cook, as this would take a great burden from the shoulders of the first cook of the present and also lighten the work of the commissary steward. And, again, if the cooks were made petty officers with a chance for promotion to chief, it would infuse a new spirit into that department. They would then feel as if they were a part of the crew, and above all they would not face the prospect of thirty years' hard service and at the last muster having to answer to their names from the port quarter and over the shoulder of a Mongolian. A well-fed crew is a happy crew and anything that can be done to promote the efficiency of the culinary department will be appreciated by all hands."

Every other phase of Army organization having been discussed technically in Service periodicals, Major Frederick A. Mahan, U.S.A., retired, essays to treat in the Journal of the Military Service Institution of military bands from the standpoint of an expert musician. His first paper on this subject deals with band organization. He divides the instruments of a band into four classes, the classification being based on the way the air columns are set in vibration. The first class is the mouth instrument, or flute group; the second, the single reed instrument, or clarinets and saxophones; third, the double reed instruments, or the oboe-bassoon family and that of the sarrusophone; fourth, the mouthpiece instruments, or the flugelhorn and the trumpet and trombone families. Major Mahan says he has tried to learn why the cornet is used as it is in civil and military bands of the United States, and the only reason he can find is that most band leaders here are Germans, and, as the flugelhorn in Germany is generally called "cornett," the likeness in sound has led the bandmaster to take cornet for cornett. The blunder once started has spread "till the cornet is used as the soprano of the flugelhorn family as well as of the trumpet-trombone family, while in reality it belongs to neither and its tone quality jars in both." The essayist expresses the hope "that the War Department will order the suppression of the cornet and the substitution of the B-flat trumpet." In Belgium the cornet has disappeared very largely from military bands, and in France a movement with that object has begun. The spelling "clarinets" is preferred in this paper to "clarionets," which follows the form used in all other languages. Of the sarrusophones devised by M. Sarrus, a bandmaster of the French army, Major Mahan regards the tone quality of the four upper members as hopelessly bad, but the lower ones are good.

At the close of a recent hearing before a Senate Committee when several noted Army officers had done their best to convince the grave and reverend gentlemen before them that money should be forthcoming to provide a gross or two of 12-inch guns and a few million tons of high explosive, smokeless powder, and that sort of thing, Senator Perkins, of California, said: "The way that you people of the Army and Navy make up estimates and finally get appropriations from Congress, makes me think of a horse deal I saw in early times in California. I was sitting on the veranda of a hotel up in the mountains one day when a man rode by on a horse that was a good deal of a horse for those days, although it would not be considered much of a horse now. As the man got up even with us a fellow at my side hailed him and asked him if he wanted to sell his horse. 'Of course I do, stranger,' was the reply. 'Well, how much do you want for him?' 'I'll take \$450 for him as he stands.' 'Oh, go to thunder,' said my inquiring friend. 'That's enough to buy a farm, as well as a horse.' 'All right,' said the man complacently and rode on. Late in the afternoon he rode back past the hotel and we were sitting there just as we were when he went by the first time. 'Well, stranger, is yer hoss fer sale still?' asked my veranda friend as the rider drew rein. 'Yes, he is,' replied the man. 'How much?' 'Twenty-five dollars, stranger; will you take him?' The man on the veranda said he would buy and pulled out the dust. 'See, here, stranger,' said the man as he slipped down from his horse and prepared to bid him good-bye, turning to the buyer, 'I am willing to sell you this hoss, but I think in fair play you orter admit that I am giving you a devil of a discount.'

That the visit of the battleships to the Pacific is going to prove a great stimulus to the trade of the Pacific coast was strongly emphasized by Representative McKinlay, of California, in a speech in the House on April 10. He said it is the opinion of those in his district who are engaged in the coastwise trade of the States and Alaska and in trade with nations across the Pacific Ocean that the time has come when it is necessary that the Pacific shall have a squadron of battleships and cruisers permanently stationed in her waters as strong as that maintained on the Atlantic. The first element necessary to enable America to secure Oriental trade is to maintain a sufficient degree of naval strength on the Pacific, not to invite war but to guard against it. It will be only under a sense of security and protection against seizure and spoliation growing out of international complications that an American merchant marine will be developed for distributing our products among the countries washed by the Pacific. Around the shores of this ocean in Asia and Australasia alone are \$23,000,000 of the population of the world. Last year these countries imported \$1,270,000,000 worth of products, and of this the United States sent only \$100,000,000. This view of the importance of safeguarding our Pacific coast against possibility of attack and assuring the traders and business men of that region that they are safe from invasion, led Mr. McKinlay to support the proposal to build four warships instead of two.

The journey of Secretary Root to South America seems to have awakened a desire by public men to know more about the countries lying south of the Equator. In a speech in the House April 17 Mr. Slayden, of Texas, advised members of that body to read the addresses made by Mr. Root in the course of his tour and with maps and statistics to follow him on his travels. It is too true that few Americans realize the size and possibilities of South American countries. We talk much about the greatness of our Union, but we forget that Brazil alone of the South American states is so much larger than the United States that it could take in our country and still have

an area as big as California and South Carolina left over. The Argentine Republic is as large as the United States east of the Mississippi, with Texas added. Mexico is equal in area to nearly all the states east of the Mississippi, being nearly three times as large as Texas, and Texas is nearly a third larger than France. In Latin America are twenty governments, with a population of about fifty millions, doing a total annual business of nearly two billions in our money. Their imports total \$897,128,563, and their exports pass the billion figure, reaching exactly \$1,070,660,724. Of that coast trade of nearly two billions, the United States in 1907 had a little more than a quarter, to be exact, \$554,337,255.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Rifle Association, held a few days since, it was decided to send a team to London, England, to compete in the Olympic Games this summer. A feature of these games will be a number of rifle matches on the famous Bisley range. The American team will consist of six men and probably two substitutes with a captain and quartermaster. A competition will be held on some range yet to be selected during June, at which the team will be selected. Any American marksman will be eligible for the competition. The team will enter the international contest, each man firing 20 shots at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, using the new Springfield rifle. There will also be a team match at 300 meters with any rifle, an individual match with military rifles at 1,000 yards, an individual match at 300 meters, in which any rifle can be used. Arrangements will be made by the National Rifle Association for an intercollegiate match in June. Teams have been promised from Harvard, Yale, Columbia University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, etc. An interscholastic match will also be arranged to be shot telegraphically. There are now about thirty schoolboy rifle clubs affiliated with the N.R.A.

The total sum to be devoted to naval purposes by the British government for the current year is \$161,597,500, of which \$37,726,010 is for new construction. This appropriation is characterized by the First Lord of the Admiralty as "exceedingly modest," and while it is a slight increase over last year's estimate it is considerably below that of four years ago, the high-water mark in British naval expenditure. The program comprises the building of one battleship of the improved Dreadnought class, one large armored cruiser, six fast protected cruisers, sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers, and a number of submarines to the estimated value of \$2,500,000. Between April 1, 1907, and March 31, 1908, twenty-six warships have been completed and placed in commission. These comprise one battleship (Lord Nelson), three armored cruisers, three torpedo-boat destroyers of the new ocean-going thirty-three-knot turbine type, ten torpedo-boats of the coastal class, eight submarines, and the repair ship Cyclops. At the present time there are also building sixty further vessels—seven battleships, four armored cruisers, one unarmored cruiser, ten torpedo-boat destroyers, twenty torpedo-boats, and eighteen submarines. For the new dockyard at Rosyth on the east coast of Great Britain, \$17,250,000 is to be devoted during the current year toward construction and equipment, to make it eventually the finest and largest naval port extant.

The complaint that has appeared in some newspapers that Secretary Taft is sacrificing public interests in absenting himself from the War Department to further his political candidacy is met by the Baltimore American with a fine tribute to the disinterestedness of much of the Secretary's public work. "If there has ever been a man in public life," it says, "who has sacrificed time, money and effort to the duties of his office, it has been Secretary Taft. He has done more work probably than any other Cabinet officer in recent administrations, and the few days he has given to the advancement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination amount to little in comparison with the weeks and months he labored almost continuously for the general good. So it comes as a crushing reply to these little critics that Secretary Taft is going to respond to duty at the very crisis of his political campaign. In the time when the final word will, in all probability, be determined he will be at Panama making a thorough inspection of the work being done there. This was decided upon at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and Secretary Taft did not hesitate a moment to change his plans, showing the kind of man he is and the kind we want as next President of the United States."

The imperial foreign secretary of Germany, Herr von Schoen, has attracted the attention of diplomats through the signing, on April 23 in Berlin, of the North Sea agreement, which is his first important achievement in his new office. This agreement takes the form of a joint declaration by Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden, France and Denmark, that their policy looks to the preservation of the existing territorial status quo. Berlin advises say this action will disarm foreign suspicions of Germany's designs regarding the integrity of the Netherlands. The absence from this compact of the new kingdom of Norway, whose connection with the North Sea is closer than Sweden's, will be remarked. An almost identical declaration respecting the Baltic Sea was signed the same day by Germany, Russia, Denmark and Sweden, neither France nor Great Britain participating in this. These agreements provide that if the status quo is threatened, the signatories will confer for the purpose of arriving at an understanding. Ratifica-

tions of these declarations must be handed in in Berlin not later than Dec. 31.

The War Department has issued a handy and valuable bound volume of 115 pages publishing the Regulations of the War Department governing the organized Militia under the Constitution and laws of the United States. There is a carefully compiled index, and the table of contents is as follows: Constitutional provisions and general laws concerning the Militia; organization of the Militia; annual appropriation for arming and equipping the Militia, and its apportionment; property accountability; funds; appointment of disbursing officers and bonding—method of procuring—disbursement and accountability—accounts current; armament, equipment, and supplies; inspections; Militia encampments; joint encampments—Army and Militia; promotion of rifle practice; shooting galleries and target ranges; military education; the organized Militia in the Service of the United States; commissions in Volunteer forces; reports and returns. The book will be of great value to all officers of the National Guard.

The improvement in the efficiency of the Detective Bureau of New York city, under the direction of Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., retired, is shown by comparative figures of arrests. In the first quarter of 1908 there were 4,092 arrests of all kinds as against 2,775 for the same period in 1907; felons convicted, 542 as against 115. That General Bingham is grievously hampered in his task of improving the tone of the police work is manifest to many students of the crime problem in the metropolis: hampered not only by the lack of proper control over the force he is supposed to command, but by the demands of "reform" legislation, which requires that an undue share of the time and attention of the police should be devoted to the vain attempt to regulate the habits of the citizens of a great cosmopolitan community upon the lines of a country village.

Both Col. David E. Austen, of the 13th N.Y., and Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., who command the two largest regiments in the United States, when their organizations were on duty at the coast defense exercises last year, recognized the necessity of having their entire regiments on duty at one post, when assigned to such large posts as Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, instead of being split up between those posts. Even with those regiments on duty, there was not a sufficient force to properly man the forts. This year the War Department has seen fit to change its program by ordering the entire 13th Regiment to Fort Hamilton and the entire 9th Regiment to Fort Wadsworth, and even this force, it is said, is not enough to fully man all the batteries. Last year colonels and lieutenant colonels were merely present as observers; this year, by War Department orders, they will be assigned to specific duties.

The Panama Canal Commission report that their day labor force for the past six months, including the Panama railroad, has been as follows: September, 23,969; October, 25,836; November, 25,507; December, 24,195; January, 25,495; February, 25,965. About 5,000 of these are Europeans, the balance from the West Indies. The expenditure for canal work up to the end of February has been \$63,323,757.91, of which \$42,156,858.52 was expended prior to July 1, 1907. The total excavation by the French at all points and including diversion channel was about 81,548,000 cubic yards. The total excavation at all points under American control to April 1, 1908, is 31,873,495 cubic yards. The total required April 1, 1907, for an eighty-five-foot level canal was 114,515,000 cubic yards.

Commenting on the reasons President Roosevelt hinted at in his message favoring four new battleships, the Pittsburg Press points out that diplomacy forbids him to make these reasons public, and that he is going as far as prudence permits in urging Congress on his "solemn responsibility" to build not fewer than four battleships. A modern Hamlet might well say that there are more things in diplomacy than are dreamed of in Congress, and deep students of the history of nations may find that the future of countries has been shaped as often by things which diplomacy deemed it wise to conceal as by what was laid bare to the public view.

The flag of the American frigate Chesapeake, captured by the British frigate Shannon on June 1, 1813, has been presented by William Waldorf Astor to the Royal United Service Museum, London. Mr. Astor also presented to the museum the bugle on which, according to accepted tradition, the order for the charge of the light cavalry brigade was sounded at the battle of Balaklava on Oct. 25, 1854, and the medals of Trumpet Major Joy, who sounded the charge. It will be recalled that the trophies were sold at auction on Jan. 30, and were purchased, it was rumored, by an American collector. Many regrets were expressed at that time over their supposed loss to Great Britain.

An interesting General Order issued by Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, which deals with extraordinary practice marches of Troops F and G, 10th U.S. Cavalry, in Cuba, will be found on page 954 in this week's issue. The march was a valuable lesson, as it demonstrated not what a few specially selected men and animals might accomplish on a march, but the work of an entire troop thoroughly equipped for active service and ready for action.

NAVY PAY BILL PASSES SENATE.

The Naval Appropriation Bill, H.R. 20471, was passed by the Senate on April 27, appropriating \$123,115,659, as against \$106,000,000, voted by the House. The history of the bill before the House will be found on page 857 of our issue for April 11 and page 886 of April 18. On page 916, April 25, we published in detail the amendments to the House bill adopted by the Senate up to April 23, and this week we note all changes made subsequent to that date. The House provision for two battleships was adopted by the Senate, the four-battleship proposition being defeated by a vote of 50 to 23. The debate on this question appears elsewhere. The bill now goes to a conference committee to reconcile the differences between the two houses.

The principal points of difference between the bill as it passed the House and as it passed the Senate, as shown on page 916, April 25, are in the introduction by the Senate of a number of new sections, among them being a clause providing for increased pay of officers and enlisted men; one providing for maintenance of naval training station at Port Royal, S.C.; abolishing the use of irons in the Navy; providing for campaign badges for officers and men of Navy and Marine Corps; for a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; for the establishment of a female nurse corps in the Navy; increasing pay of professors and instructors at the Naval Academy; forbidding Navy bands to compete with local civilian musicians; providing for a reorganization and increase of the Marine Corps; the proviso that the ten torpedoboot destroyers authorized by the bill shall be of domestic manufacture; authorizing the purchase of three new steam colliers of American registry; appropriating \$7,000,000 toward construction, machinery, armor and armament of the vessels authorized (the House having failed to appropriate for these items); a provision for ammunition hoists for battleships and cruisers, \$500,000; authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase three torpedoboots of the sub-surface or semi-submerged type, and giving him discretionary powers in the awarding of contracts; giving the President authority to use his own discretion in the selection of names for monitors.

THE PAY CLAUSE.

The clause relating to increase of pay, as it passed the Senate, reads as follows:

The pay of all active and retired commissioned officers, warrant officers, midshipmen, and pay clerks in the Navy, civilian professors and civilian instructors at the Naval Academy, is hereby increased twenty per centum. And the pay of all active and retired non-commissioned officers, mates and other petty officers, musicians and other enlisted persons in the Navy is hereby increased ten per centum: Provided, That the word "pay," as used in this paragraph shall be exclusive of all additions in the form of allowances or commutations; and Sec. 1267, Rev. Stats., shall not apply to officers of the Navy. [This section provides that in no case shall the pay of a colonel exceed \$4,500 a year, or the pay of a lieutenant colonel exceed \$4,000 a year.] Provided further, That hereafter the pay and allowances of professors of mathematics, naval constructors, assistant naval constructors and civil engineers and assistant civil engineers in the Navy shall be the same as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for officers of the same rank in the Medical and Pay Corps of the Navy, but nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any officer or enlisted man of the Navy. And the rate of pay herein established shall continue to be in force until changed by new enactment of law.

To this is added a paragraph providing:

That hereafter immediately upon official notification of the death from wounds or disease contracted in line of duty of any officer or enlisted man on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps, the Paymaster General of the Navy shall cause to be paid to the widow of such officer or enlisted man, or any person previously designated by him, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at the date of his death, less \$75 in the case of an officer and \$35 in the case of an enlisted man, to defray expenses of interment, and the residue, if any, of the amount reserved shall be paid subsequently to the designated person. The Secretary of the Navy shall establish regulations requiring each officer and enlisted man to designate the proper person to whom this amount shall be paid in case of death, and said amount shall be paid to that person from funds appropriated for the pay of the Navy and Marine Corps.

To the appropriation for the Washington Navy Yard is added: "For addition to brass and iron foundry, total cost not to exceed \$300,000, \$100,000." For improvements to river front, New Orleans Navy Yard, \$25,000 is included. For Pensacola Navy Yard, \$5,000 is appropriated to complete officers' quarters, Marine Barracks.

It is also provided that the pay of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps shall be the same as that provided for the corresponding ratings of the seaman branch and other staff corps of the Navy.

To the clause relating to pay of steam employees, Naval Academy, a proviso is added that the pay of draftsmen, Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction, shall be increased in the same ratio as that of professor of mechanical drawings.

The speed requirement of the two fleet colliers authorized has been reduced from sixteen to fourteen knots. The authorization of the purchase of three steam colliers provides that they have a cargo capacity of approximately 7,200 tons, etc.

The submarine paragraph has been amended to read: "For eight submarine torpedoboots, in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$3,500,000, and the sum of \$3,000,000 is hereby appropriated toward such purpose, and for the completion of the submarine boats heretofore authorized."

The House provision for ten torpedoboot destroyers, to cost \$800,000 each, was amended by adding "to be built by contract, not more than two by any one contractor."

An addition of \$60,000 was made to the bill, to provide for foundry at Key West Navy Yard.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS NOT ADOPTED.

On April 25 Mr. Newlands offered the following as a substitute for the four-battleship amendment of Mr. Piles, but both amendments shared the same fate and were not adopted:

For an auxiliary navy, consisting of transports, colliers, scouts, despatch boats, and other vessels necessary in aid of the fighting ships in case of war, \$20,000,000, and the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the Postmaster-General are hereby constituted a commission to recommend to Congress a plan for utilizing such ships in times of peace.

An effort was made by Mr. Overman to secure the adoption by the Senate, as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, of H.R. 16620, providing for a corps

of dental surgeons in the Navy. The point of order was taken and sustained. H.R. 16620 has been favorably reported in the House, and stands 48th in the Committee of the Whole. It provides:

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint dental surgeons to serve the officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, not to exceed thirty in all. Said dental surgeons shall be attached to the Medical Department of the Navy; shall have the rank and compensation of acting assistant surgeons in the Navy; shall be graduates of standard dental colleges, trained in the several branches of dentistry; within the age limits of 24 and 35 years; of good moral character and professional standing, and shall pass a physical and professional examination, and their appointments shall be for a term of years and revocable at the pleasure of the President: Provided, That the dentist now employed at the Naval Academy shall not be displaced by the operation of this act.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Money, of Mississippi, but rejected by the Senate, providing that all material used in the construction of the vessels authorized or provided by this act, whether in government navy yards or by contract, may be purchased abroad and admitted free of all duty, and shall be of American product and manufacture.

Mr. Culberson, of Texas, proposed a new section to be added to the bill, which, however, was kept out on point of order. It read as follows:

Sec. — That none of the amounts herein appropriated for construction shall be expended where any laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract, in the employ of the contractor or any subcontractor contracting for any part of said work contemplated, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day upon such work except upon permission granted by the Secretary of the Navy during time of war or a time where war is imminent, or where any great national emergency exists: Provided, That the contractor contracting with the United States shall, in the event of the violation of said covenant as to hours of labor, forfeit to the United States the sum of \$5 for each laborer or mechanic for every calendar day for which he shall have been required or permitted to labor more than eight hours upon the work under such contract.

The point of order was likewise made and sustained against an amendment proposing to strike out the requirement that the three new steam colliers authorized be of American registry.

Mr. Gore without success endeavored to have an amendment made requiring that both battleships authorized should be built in navy yards.

SENATE DEBATES NAVAL BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 20471, was finally passed by the Senate on April 27, after three days of debate on the question of adopting the amendment proposed by Mr. Piles, providing for the construction of four battleships, instead of two. The Senate by a vote of more than two-thirds rejected the amendment, the bill as passed providing for two battleships as recommended by the Committee on Naval Affairs, in spite of the fact that President Roosevelt by a special message and with all the strength of his personal influence, had urged the construction of four ships.

The Senators who were the most earnest advocates of the four-battleship amendment, during the debate on the bill in Committee of the Whole, were Messrs. Beveridge, Piles and Lodge among the Republicans, and McCreary among the Democrats. Among those who spoke against it were Senators Hale, Aldrich, Perkins, Bacon, Stone and Clapp.

Senator Beveridge particularly aroused the ire of his opponents by the tenor of his speech in favor of four battleships, Senator Aldrich, and later Senator Clapp, devoting a great part of their time to taking Mr. Beveridge to task on the ground that the latter's speech had been a covert threat of possible war with some unnamed foreign power, a threat not justified by our present peaceful relations with the world. Senator Beveridge defended himself, and on the last day of the debate Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, came to his rescue, expressing the opinion that Mr. Aldrich had been unfair in his criticism of Mr. Beveridge. "You have put an improper inference upon his speech," Mr. Smith said. "There have been more warlike speeches in the Senate from those Senators who oppose the increase in the number of battleships than from those who favor them. I object to this great forum being turned into a slaughter house in which to butcher the young Senator from Indiana."

Mr. Hale closed the debate, saying that the spectre of war need not be invoked as a motive for an increased naval program, and that through the masterful work of Secretary Root and the diplomatic representatives of Japan peace with that nation was secure.

Taking up the debate on the bill on April 24, Mr. Hale submitted a table showing the strength of our Navy, compiled, he said, at the instance of Senator Money, of Mississippi. We give the table below. "It shows," Mr. Hale said, "a navy so large that you may divide it in two, and a larger navy will be left on the Pacific coast than the entire fleet that is now making its way up that coast, and another great fleet very considerably larger. It will leave on the Atlantic coast as our fleet facing toward Europe a much larger fleet than that which is now in Pacific waters, and it will leave in Pacific waters for the protection of the Pacific coast, which I acknowledge we ought to protect, another fleet larger than the entire fleet that is now upon that coast. It shows what I do not think is appreciated, the magnitude of the Navy as it is, including the ships that are now being built and those included in this bill. We are not called upon to build another great fleet now in order to have protection either in the Pacific or on this side. I did not realize this most significant and to me convincing fact, and this answer to the repeated cry we have now to build up another entire fleet for protection at home."

Following is the table submitted by Senator Hale, showing the full strength in battleships and cruisers of the United States Navy:

Battleships (31) built, building, and in pending bill.

Completed	Name	Displace-	Main armament	Speed
in—		Tons.		Knots
1895 Indiana*	10,288	(4)13, (8)8, (4)6-in.	15.55
1896 Massachusetts*	10,288	Do.	16.21
1896 Oregon*	10,288	Do.	16.79
1897 Iowa	11,846	(4)12, (8)8-in.	17.9
1900 Kearsarge	11,520	(4)13, (4)8-in.	16.82
1900 Kentucky	11,520	Do.	16.9
1900 Alabama	11,552	(4)13, (14)6-in.	17.1
1901 Illinois	11,552	Do.	17.45
1901 Wisconsin	11,552	Do.	17.17
1902 Maine	12,500	(4)12, (16)6-in.	18.18
1903 Missouri	12,500	Do.	18.15
1904 Ohio	12,500	Do.	17.82

1906 Rhode Island	.....	14,948	(4)12, (8)8, (12)6-in.	19.1
1906 Virginia	.....	14,948	Do.	19.1
1906 New Jersey	.....	14,948	Do.	19.18
1906 Georgia	.....	14,948	Do.	19.26
1907 Nebraska	.....	14,948	Do.	19.6
1906 Connecticut	.....	16,000	(4)12, (8)8, (12)7-in.	18.0
1906 Louisiana	.....	16,000	Do.	18.82
1907 Minnesota	.....	16,000	Do.	18.0
1907 Vermont	.....	16,000	Do.	18.0
1907 Kansas	.....	16,000	Do.	18.0
1908 Idaho	.....	13,000	(4)12, (8)8, (8)7-in.	17.0
1908 Mississippi	.....	13,000	Do.	17.0
1908 New Hampshire	.....	16,000	(4)12, (8)8, (12)7-in.	18.0

Building.				
Michigan	.....	16,000	(8)12-in.	18.5
South Carolina	.....	16,000	Do.	18.5
Delaware	.....	20,000	(10)12-in.	
North Dakota	.....	20,000	Do.	
Two included in pending bill,				
20,000 each	.....	40,000	(10)12-in. each.	

Grand total, 31 battleships 446,146.

Armed cruisers (15).

1893 New York	.....	8,150	(4)8, (10)5-in.	21.0
1896 Brooklyn	.....	9,215	(8)8, (12)5-in.	21.91
1905 Pennsylvania	.....	13,680	(4)8, (14)6-in.	22.44
1905 Maryland	.....	13,680	Do.	22.41
1905 Colorado	.....	13,680	Do.	22.24
1905 West Virginia	.....	13,680	Do.	22.15
1907 California	.....	13,680	Do.	22.0
1907 South Dakota	.....	13,680	Do.	22.0
1906 Tennessee	.....	14,500	(4)10, (16)6-in.	22.16
1906 Washington	.....	14,500	Do.	22.27

Building.

North Carolina	.....	14,500	(4)10, (16)6-in.	22.0
Montana	.....	14,500	Do.	22.0

Grand total, 12 armored cruisers 157,445.

1905 Charleston†	.....	9,700	(14)6-in.	22.4
1906 Milwaukee†	.....	9,700	Do.	22.22
1906 St. Louis†	.....	9,700	Do.	22.13

Grand total 186,545.

*Marked obsolescent by foreign publications.

†Officially the three ships are protected cruisers. They are actually armored cruisers, and so treated by standard foreign publications. If included in above table, they would give: Grand total, fifteen armored cruisers; 186,545 tons.

Senator Bacon took occasion to question the propriety of the voyage of the Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific. He did not doubt, he said, the President's authority to send the fleet, as commander-in-chief, but it was a question whether it was a proper use of that authority. It seemed to him that "whenever an enterprise of that magnitude is undertaken, so absolutely foreign to the uses which are contemplated in the construction of a navy and in the government and regulation of a navy, not simply the Executive but the great law-making power of the Government ought to be that which should give its sanction and which should authorize it."

In reply Senator Lodge said: "I cannot conceive any greater misfortune for the welfare of the Navy than to undertake to have committees of Congress pointing out what voyages the ships should take and where they should go. In the first place, Congress is not in session all the time, and if it were I cannot conceive of a body more unfit for the exercise of executive functions than a great legislative body. The Commander-in-Chief must be entrusted with the direction of the land and naval forces."

Senator Piles, of the State of Washington, then spoke in support of his amendment for the construction of four battleships, instead of two. The people of the Pacific coast favored it, he said, and he believed it had the support of the country in general. He had no fear of war with Japan or with any other country. But while we should avoid war in so far as may be consistent with our national honor, it is idle to say that we should not have a navy sufficient to secure our peace. No nation, however great or powerful it may be, can hope to maintain its peace with the world unless it is prepared to defend itself. We have reached that period in our history when it is prudent, if not absolutely necessary, to have two fleets, one on the Atlantic coast and another on the Pacific coast, to insure our peace, Mr. Piles believed. It is not wise policy to wait until war is upon us, and to spend hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars in defending ourselves against a foe. Mr. Piles then presented resolutions urging Congress to make early provision for the enlargement of the Navy, which were passed unanimously by the National Business League of America, at Chicago, on April 23.

Mr. McCreary (of Kentucky) said that while his state had no seacoast he had always been in favor of a large navy. A great navy will not invite war, it will promote peace, he said. If we provide for but two battleships this year, we shall have to provide two more next year, and it would be better to provide for all four now and have them ready as soon as possible.

Mr. Beveridge next spoke in favor of four battleships. "With the single exception of honor, peace is the most desired thing upon this globe," Mr. Beveridge said, "and the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy of the Republic upon which we are soon to vote expressly states that it is in the interest not of war, but of the nation's peace." War might be impossible; if so there was no need of voting any money at all to build up a navy. If, on the other hand, war is possible, then our Navy must be kept upon the basis of that possible contingency. "Will any man say to-day that he is willing to stake his reputation and judgment for the future upon the assumption that our Navy is now adequate to answer in any war that may arise?" Mr. Beveridge asked. "If I believed that war is impossible I would vote against any Navy appropriation whatever. But if war is possible, then we must follow our logic and vote for a Navy commensurate with that possibility becoming an actual fact. Can any man escape that logic?"

Mr. Beveridge went on to cite instances in our history where wars have suddenly sprung up when men were proclaiming they could not occur; and instances where the most unexpected occurrences brought us to the very verge of battle. Our trouble with Algiers sprang up in a brief time, when the Tripolitan power was ravaging the seas. A recent instance was the Mafia incident in New Orleans, where, after the killing of Italian subjects by a mob, diplomatic efforts to settle the trouble so strained our friendship with Italy that the Italian minister was withdrawn from Washington. Then in the Venezuelan affair, in President Cleveland's time, the language of our Chief Executive was as near to a declaration of war as has ever been the case in our history. Mr. Beveridge believed, as did the American people at the time, he said, that President Cleveland was right in his attitude toward England, but only the forbearance and foresight of the British statesmen made possible a final diplomatic settlement of the difficulty.

Then recently as a result of the treatment of the Jap-

anese on the Pacific coast their country believed that treaty rights were violated, and every capital of Europe, Mr. Beveridge said, was discussing the possibility of armed conflict.

To go back to our earlier history for instances of war arising where no war seemed likely, Mr. Beveridge cited the Revolution, where the most conservative men in the colonies long held that there would be no break with Great Britain. It was the same before the war with Mexico, and down to within six months of the Civil War eminent men declared war could not and must not come. The war with Spain had come suddenly.

Five years before the war between Russia and Japan, Mr. Beveridge said, he had himself predicted that war. Yet but three months before that war broke out he had been led to modify his prophecy to a probability, rather than a certainty, of war, by the earnest belief of Senator Hale, of Maine, that such a war was not possible. Yet the war came.

Here Mr. Hale asked whether Mr. Beveridge thought that "there is any similarity between the conditions that enveloped both Russia and Japan, which resulted in war by Japan moving first, and the present conditions affecting the United States and Japan?"

Mr. Beveridge replied that he was only endeavoring to show that conflicts did arise, even when enlightened opinion held that they were not possible. Further, he said, it was impossible on the floor of the Senate, even in executive session, "to analyze the possibilities of conflict with any friendly power, specifically naming it. When I read the debates in the House it was a source to me of sincere regret that powers were mentioned by name and the certainty of conflict pointed out. I only wish it were possible, for purposes of discussing this solemn prayer to us made by the Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy under his constitutional duty to the Republic, to discuss certain questions. But we can not specifically do so. We can do so in general only. The limit of our debate is to point out in this public way the necessity for our preparedness and the extent to which other nations, now, and as we hope always to be, friendly, have themselves prepared. What the Executive may have in his possession no man knows. Doubtless he has his reasons."

If war is a possibility, Mr. Beveridge said, then the Navy must be upon the basis of that possibility becoming a fact. It was to show that it is unsafe to go upon the prophecy that "war is impossible," that he had been citing all these instances, showing that the greatest statesmen of our history have been mistaken about the possibility of war. "This is not a war measure," he said; "Senators, this is a peace measure. A big navy insures peace. That is the consensus of practically every statesman in the world." A big navy would have saved us from war and humiliation in 1812, Mr. Beveridge thought. An adequate navy for Japan at the time of her war with China would have made it impossible for Russia, Germany and France to coerce Japan into giving back to China the Liaotung Peninsula that she had exacted as indemnity. And it was the restitution of that peninsula, robbing Japan of the fruits of victory, that brought on the Russo-Japanese war. All this might have been saved had Japan had six more battleships, Mr. Beveridge believed. And also had Russia had an adequate navy in Asiatic waters, diplomacy instead of war might have settled her difficulty with Japan.

IT IS ECONOMY TO MAINTAIN PEACE.

"I am amazed and astounded," said Mr. Beveridge, "when Senators talk about 'economy' in so grave a question as our national safety and our national honor. It is 'economy' to maintain peace. It is always extravagant to go to war. We can maintain peace, as I have shown you from these historic examples in our own experience and under our very eyes, by an adequate preparation for war."

England, France, Germany, Japan, are hard-headed, economical nations, Mr. Beveridge continued, some of them by no means as rich in resources as ourselves. Yet they find it worth while to maintain great navies, and who can doubt that it is with a view to ultimate economy? Consider the comparative wealth of nations; the estimated wealth is, of the United Kingdom, \$59,000,000,000; France, \$48,000,000,000; Germany, \$40,000,000,000; Italy, \$15,000,000,000; Russia, \$32,000,000,000, and the United States \$107,000,000,000. According to our comparative wealth which our unprotectedness lays open to attack, our expenditure for naval appropriations for 1904, the time these figures stand for, was a fraction under one-tenth of one per cent., while that of Great Britain was over two per cent., that of France was one and three-tenths per cent. Ours was tremendously smaller than the appropriation of any other naval power in the world compared with our resources. "When we find just what the naval programs of other nations are, we find that this request of the President is modest compared with what they are actually doing," said Mr. Beveridge.

"We ask these ships not for war, but for peace. With all my soul I pray God that war may never come; but let us to-day act so that war never can come. If it does come, the conflict would be ended before a keel could be laid. The Commander-in-Chief solemnly asks for these ships. The American people ask these ships. They ask them of us in the name of peace, which these ships will guarantee and preserve. Let us make our Navy so powerful that the flag above it will float over the most modern Navy of the most modern of peoples—a people that will do no wrong or injustice to anyone and that will suffer wrong and injustice from no one."

When the debate was resumed on Saturday, April 25, Mr. Piles's amendment for four battleships was promptly put to a vote and disagreed to. Mr. Piles happened to be out of the Senate chamber, and upon his return protested against this hasty vote. It was agreed to reconsider the vote, and the debate on the amendment continued.

Senator Aldrich spoke against the proposal for four battleships, attacking Senator Beveridge's statements. It was absurd, he said, to suggest that the question of increase of our Navy was one immediately involving the peace of the world, and that the governments and cabinets of the world are waiting breathlessly for the decision of the Senate upon it. Mr. Aldrich believed "that a self-respecting nation, jealous of its rights and its powers and feeling its responsibilities as a member of the great family of nations, would look with more disfavor upon insinuations and innuendoes made upon the floor of the American Senate by persons claiming to have the authority of the President of the United States than they would upon open threats or open manifestations of hostility. The suggestion that there are nations professing friendly relations with the United States that have designs not to be spoken of above a whisper that would be detrimental to the interests of the United States, should certainly not be stated here unless known to be true."

The general attitude of Mr. Beveridge's speech, Mr. Aldrich thought, had been that of one speaking for the President and with the implication that he spoke with a knowledge of facts in existence which if known to the

Senate would lead to a vote for naval increase. He denied that there were any facts with reference to our relations with any friendly power that if they became known would affect the pending question.

Mr. Beveridge defended himself, denying that he had spoken on the authority of the President, or that he had intended to imply a special knowledge of possible danger from some foreign power.

Mr. Piles said that he also apprehended no danger of war, but that should war ever come he believed the Pacific Ocean will be its storm center. Mr. Aldrich objected that that was merely another way of saying that there is a possibility of war with Japan. He protested against the insinuations made by both Senators that "there is some mysterious, baneful influence or disaster hanging over the people of the United States that should force us to favor four battleships." He did not see how thirty-three battleships can be depended upon to preserve the peace of the world better than thirty-one. The question of two or four more battleships was one of practical expediency, and he objected to having Senators who favored two put in the attitude of lacking patriotism, of turning their backs upon the American Navy and "putting the United States into a position where she would be defenseless in case of war, which seemed to be impending somewhere in the universe." There was no doubt, Mr. Aldrich said, that with any real threat of war the entire resources of the country would be immediately placed at the disposal of the Chief Executive as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

Mr. Beveridge made the point that "the resources of a people not utilized for the purpose of preventing war until war comes are infinitely less useful than when used in advance. For example, we can not, after hostilities break out, build a ship." We might buy ships, Mr. Aldrich thought. Mr. Beveridge noted that in time of war fighting ships and munitions of war are contraband. In war, who pays attention to what is contraband? Mr. Aldrich asked. Mr. Beveridge replied that international law paid attention to it and asked if the Senator proposed "not to prepare for war and then to escape the unpreparedness by violating international law?"

Mr. Aldrich said that his endeavor was to convince the Senate that the question of four battleships was not one affecting the peace and war of the people of the United States, or of any other country in the world. It was a practical question of administration. He believed two ships would do as well as four. Ships that are valuable to-day may, ten years from now, be of absolutely no use. We have saved money and gained by the experience of other countries very largely by not building an immense number of ships, he said.

SENATORS REFUSE TO BELIEVE IN WAR.

Senator Lodge said that he intended to vote for four battleships, but not because of any belief in a threat of war. He saw no war cloud on the horizon. Neither did he believe our Navy to be weak or inefficient. The real point in favor of four battleships was the change in the naval situation caused by the introduction of large ships, known as the "Dreadnought" class. It is not that the American Navy as a whole is not strong; it is because in that particular type of ship we are not as yet up to the other powers. The Navy should be kept where it is, better and more powerful than that of any other power except England; and for that reason he believed in authorizing four ships of the "Dreadnought" class, instead of two. The mere presence of a navy perhaps never prevented a specific war, yet he believed strongly that the Navy is a guaranty of peace and that if it had not been for our building up a strong Navy we might have been involved in war before. Who could doubt, for example, that the English fleet has meant peace for England—so much so that she has not had a serious war since the battle of Waterloo. If it had not been for her navy she would have been attacked time and again and her colonies would have been torn from her.

Mr. Perkins spoke in favor of an increased naval program, but believed, he said, that instead of increasing the appropriation so as to provide for four battleships we should put the money into new guns and the improvement of our navy yards. He believed in building up every navy yard in the country and in improving our coaling stations. One phase of naval efficiency that had not been touched upon was the question of the number of guns that the ships can carry. This he thought the key to the efficiency and power of our Navy. He introduced a comparison of the armament of 12- and 13-inch guns on our battleships that we have and those of Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan. Great Britain has built of 12-inch guns 162, 32 13-inch guns, and is building 60 12-inch guns, making a total of 222 guns. The United States has built 68 12-inch guns, 32 13-inch guns, and is now building 36 12-inch guns, making a total of 136 all told. France has only 93 all told; Germany has 56 12- and 13-inch guns on her battleships, building and all told. Japan has, all told, building and built, 68. The United States therefore has more than double the number of guns that Japan has.

Mr. Smoot asked whether it was not true that Germany proposes to build four battleships of the Dreadnought type each year up to 1917, and whether if the United States is to maintain its position as the second naval power we should not meet this program. Mr. Hale replied that there was no authentic information as to what Germany's future naval program would be.

Mr. Beveridge said he had been looking into the statement that we are the second naval power of the world, and did not believe it was justified. It was based merely on a comparison of tonnage. This did not take into account the number of obsolete ships. The real question was that of our fighting strength, our strength in what since the Russo-Japanese War has been the recognized type of fighting ship, the Dreadnought or eighteen and twenty thousand ton ship. Considering this he believed that we are nearer to being the fifth than the second naval power.

Mr. Perkins quoted Lord Brassy to show that the United States is second in naval strength. Eliminating coast defense vessels, not designed for cruising, we have 766,666 tons for the United States and 762,812 for France, he said, leaving us second by a small margin.

Senator McCumber expressed surprise that in the arguments for an additional outlay for ships no attention was given to the question of where we are to get the money to pay for them. Had the Committee on Naval Affairs found the reasons for the demand for four battleships so imperative as to justify overdriving our income some \$20,000,000 for that item alone, they would have so recommended. Preparedness for war in itself was not a guaranty of peace, Mr. McCumber believed; peace depends entirely upon conditions outside of this preparedness, he said, and cited the case of the little kingdoms of Europe that through their environment continue to live happily and peacefully, freed from the burdens of supporting vast armies and navies. Our best policy, he believed, was to keep on developing our Navy, but not too hastily, and with due regard to our income.

Mr. Stone opened the debate on the question of two or

four battleships in the Senate on Monday, April 27, the day a final vote was taken. He spoke in favor of the increase, but said that while our Navy was important, to his thinking it is really more important that we should become a commercial maritime power than a mere fighting maritime power. We need merchant ships more than we need warships, and the warship is but the complement of the merchant ship. He did not believe in the bugaboo of any threatened invasion of our shores, but as a great nation with a great mission, the aggregate of our naval strength should enable us to maintain an adequate defensive fleet in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the two combined should be strong enough, ordinarily at least, to constitute an offensive fleet in the improbable event of needing it for that purpose.

The suggestions of a threat of war were unwise and without foundation, Mr. Stone thought. He himself had traveled in Japan at the time of the anti-Japanese feeling in the West, and found that the Japanese took the matter quite calmly.

Such questions would in all human probability never cause two great countries to enter upon a disastrous war. Nor would the question of trade in China. Japan was justified in reaching out for that trade, as we are ourselves, but to endeavor to wrest that trade from her will prove an extremely difficult task commercially. Mr. Stone believed that it would be better for us to turn our attention to the South, to the growing countries of South and Central America.

He proposed to vote for four battleships, he said, not because he believed war probable, but because it was always possible, upon the same theory that he would take out a policy of insurance. We need never fear that the American people will ever consent to the making of any war that is not both just and necessary. If we shall build a great and powerful navy, it will deter others from seeking war against us. Between our own desire for peace and the wholesome respect which our obvious strength will inspire in others—an unjust or unnecessary war will become almost impossible.

Mr. Sutherland approved of the proposed increased construction, and said that the argument of economy against it did not appeal to him. To build battleships costs money, it is true, but war costs more.

Mr. Carter did not believe in voting for four battleships because after all the talk of possible war he considered that to do so would be inconsistent with this country's position as the world's peacemaker. It would be equivalent to saying that we deliberately believe that such an emergency has arisen as to cause us now to depart from our well-established, conservative, and progressive system of naval construction and to prepare at once for the eventualities of aggressive war. This he did not believe was justified by the facts. He was sorry to vote nay in this case, for he had always supported the naval program.

Mr. Flint called attention to the fact that the Pacific coast, with 3,000 miles of coast line, has but four ports that are fortified. He favored four battleships of the Dreadnought class, to make our naval resources sufficient to keep one fleet in the Atlantic and one in the Pacific. He believed also that there should be appropriations from time to time, in order that on the Pacific coast there may be navy yards and docks fully equipped, so that fleets as large as the one now on the coast can be properly taken care of.

Mr. Clapp proceeded to take Mr. Beveridge to task for the tenor of his remarks, which he believed implied a threat of war, and implied that Senators who did not support the extra naval increase were lacking in patriotism. This he resented, considering that the number of ships needed was one of practical expediency.

Mr. Owen favored four ships, and did not believe that their authorization would in any way be construed by other nations as a threat of war. He called attention to the great moderation of the United States as compared to the other great powers of the world in the matter of naval increase. Mr. Owen cited statistics to show that at present Great Britain has seventy-eight battleships and armored cruisers in the Atlantic, with ten on the keel, two laying, and three others of the Dreadnought class available to purchase (Brazil ships), making fifteen more ships as a total of the Dreadnought class which will be available for Great Britain within a short time. Germany has twenty-seven of these great ships available on the Atlantic, five on the keel and eight projected, making thirteen of these giant warships which Germany is proposing to build in the immediate future. France has thirty-one of these vast warships available for the Atlantic coast, with six additional ships of this class with keels laid, and six more projected, making twelve. Japan has two Leviathans with keels laid and seven more proposed, making nine ships of this gigantic class. We do not take offense at these programs of construction, Mr. Owen said: is it likely that any other nation will take offense at ours?

NAVY AS AN AID TO COMMERCE.

The Navy, Mr. Owen said, was of the greatest value as an aid to our commerce. In 1898, after a hundred years of commercial development, our imports for the year were only \$616,049,654. Our exports for 1896 were \$863,200,487. Then came the war with Spain, our Navy made us known to the world—and to-day our imports are \$1,220,562,446, our exports \$1,717,953,382. In a hundred years our trade had not increased as it has in the eight or ten years since we have put our modern navy on exhibition, our flag upon the ocean, Mr. Owen concluded. He thought that merely as a matter of advertisement we are justified in giving the United States a navy which shall occupy at least a second place in the rank of the world's powers.

Mr. Newlands said he was opposed to any increase in the total of our naval expenditures, but suggested that if we are to expend \$100,000,000, of that sum \$20,000,000 might well be spent in increasing our auxiliary navy, at the expense, if necessary, of the immediate construction of fighting ships. We have a surplusage of one kind of ships and we are lacking in other essential ships, and the businesslike thing is to provide the needed parts of this Navy and not to increase those parts of which we have at present a surplusage, Mr. Newlands said. He proposed an amendment, noted elsewhere, for auxiliary transports, colliers, etc., in place of additional battleships—which was later ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Foraker believed that in view of the Treasury deficit this year a further increase in construction would not be justified, and also noted the shortage of Navy officers as a reason against it. He was a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, he said, and if there were any complications with any other international power would not speak of it in open Senate. "But I know of no reason," Mr. Foraker said, "why I should not say here to the world that never in all these twelve years has the sky been so bright as it is at this very moment. Nowhere is there a spot of any kind on the horizon in the nature of a threat or a menace of war."

Mr. DuPont said that he had some personal experience of the horrors of war, and as an opponent of war advocated an adequate military and naval establishment. He

believed a compromise might be effected on the construction of three battleships, and that this would be entirely justified.

Mr. Smoot held that to maintain our place as second naval power four ships should be authorized. Mr. Heyburn also approved the increase, believing this an especially opportune time for the construction of additional ships, as the expenditure would relieve present industrial conditions.

Mr. Hemenway opposed additional naval expenditure, believing that the Naval Committee had given the matter due consideration, and that the pressure of other public measures requiring appropriations did not justify going beyond what they had recommended.

Mr. Dick said that the best result of the week's discussion of the Navy bill was that it brings the country to a full realization of the fact that nowhere on our horizon does there appear the slightest danger of war or conflict with our neighbors, and has demonstrated another fact, which perhaps was not entirely apparent to the country, namely, that the United States is the second naval power. He believed in naval increase, and believed the resources of the country justify it.

Mr. Daniel did not believe in voting for four battleships in a lump sum because developments of the future might make some other form of naval construction more expedient.

Mr. Beveridge took up the defense of his previous speech, saying that what he had said did not justify the implications other Senators had read into it, and that in any case his speech was not the issue. Mr. Aldrich further took him to task, and Mr. Smith came to his defense, as has been noted.

Mr. Smith (of Michigan) said that he proposed to vote for four battleships not upon the theory that war is imminent, but because, he said, "the President of the United States who is deemed wise enough at least to hold his great office and fortunate enough to enjoy the respect and confidence of the American people, urges this amendment upon us. He may have some information of his own, which he has not seen fit to communicate to us, affecting the diplomatic relations of our country with the world, which he thinks this proposition may facilitate. I will vote for it for another reason. I believe this to be the most opportune time that has existed for years to order ships of war. I believe that a better and more advantageous arrangement can be made to-day than could have been made at any previous time in a decade."

Mr. Hale expressed impatience at the assumption that public sentiment and the interests of the Republic demanded four ships. Action in the House, that great legislative tribunal fresh from the people, had disproved this. The war scare, in the course of debate, Mr. Hale said, had absolutely vanished.

Mr. Piles's amendment, to authorize the construction of four first-class battleships, instead of two, as proposed in the bill, was then put to a vote, and rejected—yeas 23, nays 50.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill (H.R. 21260) has been reported to the House, appropriating \$105,715,369.48 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, being \$35,568,997.32 less than the regular and supplemental estimates.

There is included in the bill the sum of \$27,627,000 for the Isthmian Canal, which is reimbursable to the Treasury out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds which were authorized, in the aggregate sum of \$130,000,000, for the construction of the canal. Deducting the amount, \$27,627,000, carried in the bill for canal construction from the sum total of the bill, there remains \$78,088,369.48, which amount will be a charge against the revenues of the United States for the ensuing fiscal year of 1909. The total appropriations for the current fiscal year, 1908, made for sundry civil expenses amount to \$111,043,001.30, or \$5,327,631.82 more than is recommended in the accompanying bill for next year, including the amounts for the canal.

While the sundry civil bill was under consideration in committee, a motion made by Representative Smith, of Iowa, to insert in the bill a limitation prohibiting the sale of intoxicants in any of the eight branches of the National Soldiers' Home was lost by a tie vote of 7 to 7. The effect is to authorize the re-establishment of the canteen in these Homes.

Among the items carried by the bill are the following: For current expenses of the Revenue Cutter Service, \$1,994,000, an increase over 1908 of \$329,000; for special repairs of revenue cutter vessels, \$75,000; for construction of vessels under Revenue Cutter Service, \$240,518, a reduction of \$505,500; for armories and arsenals, \$484,715, a reduction of \$151,378; for the construction of buildings at military posts, \$800,000, a reduction of \$41,875; for the erection of barracks and quarters for the Coast Artillery, \$1,987,260, an increase of \$737,260.

Special items under the War Department, including \$100,000 for military prison, San Francisco; \$50,600 for drill ground, Des Moines, Iowa; \$75,000 for Governors Island, N.Y.; \$100,000 for Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; \$180,204.50 for Fort William McKinley, P.I.; \$110,000 for military prison, Fort Leavenworth, are recommended, amounting to \$624,804.50, an increase of \$347,600 over similar items for the current fiscal year.

For national military parks, \$294,650 is provided, a reduction of \$6,150; for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, \$4,493,800, a reduction of \$34,244; for continuing aid to state and territorial Homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers, \$1,175,000; for payment of amounts certified to be due on account of pay of bounty to volunteer soldiers, including volunteers in the war with Spain, \$350,000, a reduction of \$50,000.

For continuing construction of the Isthmian Canal the sum of \$27,627,000, an increase of \$465,632.50.

The bill as reported contains the following provisions: "The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to transfer the United States steamer Vicksburg, with her outfit and armament, to the Treasury Department for the use of the Revenue Cutter Service."

"In addition to those classes of discharged soldiers and sailors now admissible to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, all honorably discharged soldiers who served in the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States in any of the campaigns against hostile Indians who are now disabled by age, disease, or otherwise, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning a living, shall hereafter be admitted thereto."

"Hereafter, in the settlement of the accounts of deceased officers or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, where the amount due is less than \$500 and no demand is presented by a duly appointed legal representative of the estate, the accounting officers may allow the amount found due in the following order of precedence: First, to the widow; if no widow, then to the children or their issue; if no widow or descendants, then to the father and mother; then to the brothers and sisters and children of deceased brothers and sisters."

FOREIGN COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Alleyne Ireland, F.R.G.S., gathers some of the results of his study of "Colonial Administration in the Far East" into two noble octavo volumes, published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, entitled "The Province of Burma, a report prepared on behalf of the University of Chicago." Mr. Ireland's previous works, "Tropical Colonization," "The Far Eastern Topics," etc., have demonstrated his fitness for the task he has here undertaken. Some of his conclusions concerning the application of foreign experience to our own problem of governing the Philippines have not been accepted by other experts, notably Secretary Taft, but Mr. Ireland's record of facts is certainly valuable, and it gives opportunity for studying our own colonial methods in connection with those of the British in the Straits Settlements, at Hong Kong, in the Federated Malay States, in Burma, in North Borneo and in Sarawak; those of the French in Indo-China and those of the Dutch in Java. It was in 1901 that Mr. Ireland was appointed colonial commissioner by the University of Chicago, and since then he has accumulated a unique fund of information on colonial matters, most of which is found in five thousand printed documents, containing official, statistical and like information, which has never before been brought together in one library for comparative study. While these documents are not the author's only source of information, they are, as he tells us, the most important. As a British subject he was accorded all possible assistance by His Majesty's government in obtaining what he needed, and like courtesies were shown to him by the French and Dutch governments. In the series of which these two volumes form a part Mr. Ireland has shown how the several dependencies of which he treats became dependent, the nature of the tie uniting them to the Sovereign state, their form of government, the general character of the territory and of the people, the administration and departmental mechanism, the method of selecting government officials, the system of legislation, finance and land tenure, the institutions of local self-government, the general conditions of internal and external trade, and finally the results achieved in the various departments by the administrative activity of the government.

Mr. Ireland's work is in the nature of a blue book, and comment and criticism are reserved until the conclusion of the whole report on colonial matters, when we shall expect to find an expression of opinion as to the relative efficiency of the several methods of administrating dependent colonies and people. While these volumes are for reference rather than for general reading, they are by no means dull reading, as a glance through their pages will show. The work opens with a general description of Burma and its people and a history of the acquisition by the British of this country, having an area of 238,700 square miles, somewhat more than France and somewhat less than our state of Texas, and a population of 10,480,694, most of them Burmese and Buddhists. Lower Burma has a characteristic tropical climate and upper Burma a typical sub-tropical climate, the temperature of the warmest province varying between 67.94 degrees and 89.69 degrees Fahrenheit and that of the coldest between 48 degrees and 87.02 degrees. Seven-tenths of the population are engaged in agriculture, such small manufactures as there are being nearly all carried on in the homes of the people. In considering the government of such a people, as we are now compelled to do, it is as necessary as it is difficult to institute a comparison between our methods of living and those of countries when a year's supply of food costs fifteen dollars, clothing five dollars, and housing, in buildings costing an average of fifty dollars each, five dollars, or a total of twenty-five dollars for the yearly expenses. In temperate or cold climates the principal industries are those which provide for home consumption, while in tropical countries they are those which deal with exports. This compels a consideration of methods of taxation to obtain government revenue wholly different from those to which we are accustomed. Thus Occidental theories are compelled to adapt themselves to Oriental conditions, and how others have sought to accomplish the desired result, is shown by Mr. Ireland in his several volumes.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Admiralty of the Atlantic," an inquiry into the development of German sea power, past, present and prospective, by Percival A. Haslam (Longmans, Green and Company), takes its title from the German Emperor's famous but now almost forgotten signal to the Czar of Russia at Revel six years ago—"The Admiral of the Atlantic greets the Admiral of the Pacific." It epitomizes, the author believes, the object of German naval policy, which has entered avowedly upon a maritime competition with Great Britain, and looks forward eagerly to the moment when Germany will be able to strike. From this viewpoint the author discusses intelligently and interestingly the inception of the German navy, the development of the country's sea power, and her fleet of to-day, with a study also of Germany's shipbuilding resources. England's and Germany's naval bases are compared, and their respective docking facilities. A possible invasion of England is considered, with the question of British shipbuilding policy, the volume closing with a brief review of the navies of the world. Useful appendices compare in tabular form the strength, present and prospective, of England's and of Germany's navies, etc. The volume has a map of the North Sea, as the possible amphitheater of conflict, and twenty-one illustrations, chiefly of battleships.

A valuable score book for the 1903 rifle and 1906 ammunition has been published by Mr. John M. Davidson, president of the Fort Pitt Rifle Club. The book has the following improved features: Paper of very tough linen stock; color easy on eyes in strong sunlight; corrections given both in yards and micrometer; the rear sight graduations are now so close as to render fine adjustments on the yard scale difficult; greater space for scoring; rapid fire diagrams for 200, 300 and 500 yards; skirmish diagrams shown on "B" target—as now being prepared by Ordnance Department; index to conditions, permitting of a complete summary of data arranged for instant reference; all tabular data based on latest tables issued by the Ordnance Department. The book, 6 1/4 by 4 1/2 inches, round corners, is very compact; lies flat in any position and the loose-leaf binder can be refilled as required, retaining, however, the index for permanent reference. The binder is made up in two styles—strong aluminum and stiff waterproof pressboard. The sheets will fit the Krag score book binder.

The life of the present day recorded in jest and picture as it appears in the pages of "Life" is gathered into a handsome volume, "The Comedy of Life," issued by Life Publishing Company. A clever and amusing series of

pictures by many artists, with accompanying text and verse.

Otho Cushing, who is, if we are not mistaken, the son of a Navy officer, dray so cleverly in his illustrations done after the classic fashion that it seems a pity to see his talents devoted to such a thin thread of humor as in the case of the "Teedyssey"—a small volume issued by Life Publishing Company. In it our overworked President is made to parody the adventures of Odysseus in the incidents of his political career. The pictures have been running serially in Life.

The author of "The City of Delight," a love drama of the siege and fall of Jerusalem, published by The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, is Elizabeth Miller, author of "The Yoke" and "Saul of Tarsus," a relative of that brilliant young officer, Lieut. Ralph Miller, 6th U.S. Cav., who was a victim of Philippine service, dying at the Presidio, Cal., Aug. 13, 1903, after a tour of three years and a half in the Islands. The story is a tale of love, romance and adventure in Biblical lands and Biblical times, with "The Christ" of mystery and miracles as the central figure. It is handsomely illustrated by F. Leyendecker.

The text volume of "Neuer Schiffsmaschinen, Hilfsmaschinen, etc.," containing 378 pages, is intended to accompany the book of plates of same title which we noticed some time ago. The text is by H. Rosenthal, instructor in engineering at the State School of Navigation at Hamburg, who has done his work most thoroughly, and given us a text-book which will be found invaluable in the preparation for examination as marine engineer. It seems to cover every question that could be propounded in connection with the making, using and controlling of steam, the making of repairs at sea and in port, the causes of accidents and how to avoid them. The book is divided into four parts (384 sections in all), part I treating in detail of the boiler; part II, the ship's machinery; part III, auxiliary machines and apparatus; part IV, steam machines and motors for small boats; part V, steam turbines; part VI, shipbuilding. The price of the work complete is 30 marks: text alone, 10 marks; plates, 20 marks. Published by Konrad W. Mecklenburg, Motzstrasse 77, Berlin W. 30, Germany.

"The Next Step in Evolution the Present Step," by K. Funk, D.D., L.L.D., is the fourth edition of a little book, published by Funk and Wagnalls Company, in which the author presents in brief compass ideas of the second coming of Christ which are in substantial accord with those so fully elaborated one hundred and fifty years ago by Emanuel Swedenborg, whose body has just been removed to Sweden in a Swedish cruiser, and with all honors, from the tomb in London, where it has rested since the death of the great Swede in that city in 1772. The publication of Dr. Funk's views upon this subject is an illustration of the increasing tendency in the theological world to accept Emanuel Swedenborg as an "orthodox" thinker. Dr. Funk's opinion as to the second advent may be summed up in this single sentence from his volume: "Christ came the first time into men's vision by coming in the plane of their senses; he comes the second time into men's vision by lifting them up to his plane of spiritual comprehension."

"Letitia, Nursery Corps, U.S.N." published by The McClure Company, is by George Madden Martin, whose records of "Emmy Lou" have made her so well known as a clever teller of stories of child nature. Mrs. Martin's present volume is a series of stories of Army life, dedicated to the women of the Army "whom it has been the author's privilege to know, as a slight tribute of admiration of them, as individuals and as types." The stories are amusing, written with great sympathy for the Army point of view, and on the whole with a very just appreciation of the best in Army life. No doubt "The Last State of that Man" will well please Army readers, among the other stories, with its endeavor to throw some side light from the Army viewpoint upon the much-debated cauteen question, for the benefit of civilian readers. It is perhaps unfortunate, however, that the volume opens with "Com and Non-Com," a story which, as it appeared in McClure's Magazine, under different title, aroused the indignation of at least one Army officer, for he took the trouble to write and tell us so. The type of Army woman and of Army officer it presents may exist, perhaps, but assuredly is not a frequent one, as no doubt Mrs. Martin would be the first to explain. On the whole, however, her volume is an amusing exposition of Army thought and methods, particularly of child life in the Army. There are many attractive illustrations by Steele.

Alexander Hunter in his "The Huntsman in the South" draws from his varied store of experience of nearly fifty years as a sportsman an interesting fund of reminiscence and of valuable information for the lover of dog, gun and outdoor life. The author knows the Everglades of Florida, the wilds of the Rockies, and has lived among the trappers of Canada. He has contributed to the magazines more articles relating to hunting than perhaps any other one writer, and the present volume should be a source of amusement and of practical information for the amateur sportsman in pursuit of "fur, fin and feather." Published by the Neale Publishing Company. "Makers of American Literature," a handsome octavo volume from the same publishers, is a class book on American literature, by Edwin W. Bowen, A.M., Ph.D., who has written many critical papers on literary themes. Another of Neale's books is "A Virginia Feud," by George Taylor Lee, a story of life in the mountains of Virginia. The author is a nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee of the Confederacy, and the grandson of "Light Horse Harry" Lee.

In "A True Story of Andersonville Prison," published by the same house, James Madison Page, late second lieutenant, Co. A, 6th Michigan Cavalry, in collaboration with M. J. Haley, undertakes a defense of Major Henry Wirz, which is of timely interest, in view of the controversy over the Wirz monument. After a fashion novel in one who was a prisoner at Andersonville, and a Northerner, the author speaks with admiration of Major Wirz, writing of his humanity and kindness and expressing the belief that Wirz was unjustly held responsible for the hardships and mortality of the Southern prison.

Among the spring publications of The Neale Publishing Company appears "The Beckoning Heights," by Phoebe Fabian Leckey, the romance of an old Virginia home, "The Nunney." The author, as the descendant of an old Virginia family, knows the traditions of the old Colonial houses, and in this story blends this knowledge with the elements of romance, mystery and a keen love of nature.

Anna Virginia Russell tells a story for children in "The Story Told by the Pins," published by the Neale Company, with accompanying illustrations by Frederick Polley. The author is a teacher, well known in Ohio through her efforts to better the lives of children, especially the waifs of the city streets, and she writes with an affectionate understanding of child nature.

"A Soldier's Letters to Charming Nellie," from the same publishers, is by J. B. Polley, of Hood's Texas Brigade. The young lady to whom the letters were

written is no myth, the author explains, as she afterward became his wife. The letters tell of soldier-life in the Texan brigade and give a succinct and intelligent history of the part the brigade played from the beginning to the close of the Civil War, giving the experiences of the author with both humor and a natural aptitude for storytelling.

Wallace Irwin, with his usual facility in versification and ability to cleverly mishandle the English language, has produced a most amusing poem in his "Love Sonnets of a Car Conductor"—somewhat after the fashion of the author's "Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum." It is published in a neat little volume by Paul Elder and Company.

"Lee and His Cause, or the Why and the How of the War Between the States," published by the same house, is by John R. Deering, D.D., late chaplain, C.S.A. The book is frankly "made to vindicate but one side," and the history it records is more or less involved in the solution of questions as to the rightfulness of secession and the character, motives and sentiments of the people who espoused and defended it. But the author writes only with the purpose of presenting the truth as he sees it, believing that injustice is done to the South and her leaders in the present histories of war times.

MONEY FOR THE NAVY.

Pay Inspr. John A. Mudd, in his valuable paper on "The Money for the Navy," which received first honorable mention from the U.S. Naval Institute, and has been reprinted from the Proceedings of the Institute in pamphlet form, criticizes the antiquated and cumbersome language of naval appropriation acts, with their elaborate and useless specification of details in sub-heads of expenditure, the list of items specified bearing little relation to the needs of the department for which the appropriation is made. He believes that appropriations should be specified along the general lines of what must be done to maintain the Navy as a fighting business institution. A bill could be devised that would not have one-tenth the words of the present act, and that would cover the same ground. Instead of having the money divided by bureaus, he would have it under the general heads of all Navy effort, although the bureaus would continue to make their annual estimates. In such a bill, for example, the appropriation should be under general heads, "For the Fleet," "For the Shore Plant," "For the Permanent Personnel" "For Incidents," Sub-heads should be such as "New construction—hulls, including armor"; "Repairs—covering ordinary wear and tear"; "New construction of buildings (specified)"; "Repairs, preservation, care and rent of buildings, offices, etc.;" "Pay of those performing duty"; "Pay of those not performing duty"—etc., etc. Naval Academy appropriations, it is believed, should be separated from those of the rest of the establishment, as is already the case with West Point. The gathering of estimates for the appropriations should also be systematized, the items coming under specified groups. Some one person would be responsible for the estimates from each group or sub-group. After the bureaus had submitted their estimates to the Secretary, he could bring them together under the proper appropriation headings, without regard to bureau. This would take somewhat from the too great independence of the bureaus, but would facilitate the consolidation of shops, foundries, etc., at navy yards and throughout the establishment. The excellent bureau organization should be maintained, Pay Inspector Mudd believes, but shorn somewhat of the bureaus' independence of each other which is one of the causes of unpopularity for the bureau system. Should the individual purses of the various bureaus be taken from them and emptied into a single strong box, unlocked and locked only by the Secretary of the Navy, he is confident that the change would work for efficiency and save money, without destroying the usefulness of any bureau.

EFFECT OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON SHIPS.

There has been so much interest in the proposed test of high explosives on the Florida that Rear Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has given out the following statement which gives with distinct frankness as much as can possibly be said of a series of experiments that deal with a subject about which ordnance officers in every army and navy in the world observe strict secrecy:

"1. The object of these experiments is to obtain complete and accurate information, in a practical way, concerning the actual effect, upon the internal fittings and other portions of a ship's structure, of gun and torpedo attack upon present conditions.

"2. The Florida, a comparatively modern ship, was selected because her internal subdivision permits a very close approximation to the framing and interior subdivision of the latest battleships.

"3. The tests will be in two series, a gun-fire test and a torpedo test, under the joint cognizance of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Ordnance.

"4. For the former, the Arkansas, a sister ship, will fire a 12-inch projectile loaded with high explosives, to strike the Florida's turret with an energy little short of penetration, in such a way that most of the fragments will fly across the bows clear of the ship. It is not intended to penetrate the turret armor and the test is in no respect a contest of gun against armor or armor against gun, the effect of the shock only being desired. The shock, under the conditions above noted, will be approximately the greatest that could be experienced in battle. This will probably be the only shot fired against armor, but another glancing blow against one side of the turret may possibly be decided on.

"5. After the inspection of the results of this test, several shots from the 4-inch and 12-inch guns of the Arkansas will probably be aimed at the experimental military mast that has been erected on the stern of the Florida.

"6. It is not desired to make known the details of the torpedo test, for obvious reasons; but it will suffice to say that one or two torpedoes may be exploded against the bottom of the Florida under such conditions that salvage operations, if necessary, will not be difficult. It is not intended to destroy the vessel or do more than local injury, and she will be restored to her former condition of usefulness as soon as practicable after the necessary experimental data has been obtained.

"7. These tests will probably occur about the middle of May, and, for obvious reasons, it is not desired that any but officials directly concerned should be present. The general results of the test, as far as may be permissible or proper, will be given to the press as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the tests and the submission of all reports in relation thereto."

One of the turrets of the Iowa was subjected to a some-

what similar test, but at the time high explosive such as now used was not in vogue and the test was not on the ship or on water. Tests innumerable have been made at the Indian Head proving ground of armor plate and steel construction so that that phase of the matter does not enter into the work to be done with the Florida. It has been demonstrated that high explosive will bend plates, shear bolts, and sink ships without penetration or explosion after penetration. The idea now is to fire a 12-inch shell fired with 60 pounds of Explosive D at a turret prepared to be in as nearly the conditions of battle as can be attained. There will be two 12-inch guns in the Florida's turret, one of them a sawed off gun, the muzzle of which had burst, making it necessary to send the gun to the shop to be worked over. If this gun receives a dent or so it will not matter, and there is little likelihood of its being smashed so as to be rendered valueless. The other gun will be protected by an armor plate partition. There will be no effort to secure a penetrating shot. Explosion on impact will be relied on to do all that is wanted. The effect of every shot will be photographed and competently noted by a board of expert officers. They will tell whether the turret is jarred off its roller path, whether the gear is disturbed, the electrical apparatus in any way disabled, the fire control injured, the ammunition hoist put out of order, whether the gun sights are hurt, and determine a hundred and one other things that pertain to the fighting value of the turret. The torpedo test will be directed at one particular part of the ship and in a manner to test the idea that filling the water compartments affords protection, as has been urged of late.

The tests are made with the understanding that the Florida shall not be sunk or destroyed and shall be put back in good shape after the experiments. The shots will probably be made at close range and with nicely calculated charges which will secure a low muzzle velocity. The tests will be made in the presence of a large number of naval officers, and several Army officers have been invited to be present. No newspaper men will be allowed to witness the firing. It is distinctly announced that there will be no risk of human life by having anyone on board the Florida, and as the only point to be made by having animals on board would be to see what effect severe shock would have on them, and they would have no value as eyewitnesses, there is no likelihood that the Florida will have crew or passengers of any kind.

PAY FOR SERVICE IN HIGHER GRADE.

The Court of Claims, in a decision rendered on April 20, reviewed the application of the seventh section of the Act of 1898, allowing the pay of the higher grade to an officer exercising a command above that appropriate to his grade. The case was that of Lieut. Comdr. Richard H. Leigh, U.S.N., who, while lieutenant, junior grade, commanded the Pampanga in her operations against the Philippine insurrectionists, that vessel at the time being, under the classification then in force, the appropriate command of a commander.

In an elaborate opinion by Chief Justice Peelle, the court holds the officer entitled to the pay of a commander during the period for which he was in command of the Pampanga. Discussing the question of the existence of war the court says:

"After the signing of the treaty of Paris Congress authorized the President to maintain the Regular Army upon the basis of 'war strength'; and later, in the Army Appropriation Act, approved May 26, 1900 (31 Stat. L. 211), they appropriated \$50,000 'for additional pay for increased rank when in command by competent authority,' with a proviso thereto 'that no part of this sum shall be used for pay of officers assigned to higher command than their rank in the Army, unless such service shall be continuous for a period of not less than three months.'

"It was not until July 4, 1902, that the President, by proclamation (32 Stat. L. 2014), declared peace to have been established in all parts of the archipelago, except with the Moro tribes. Now, while the insurrection cannot be designated as war in a technical or international sense, the hostility of the insurrectionists was manifested in the most effective way known—i.e., resort to arms; and, as stated by the President in his proclamation, those engaged therein, or those in sympathy with and abetting them, committed many acts in violation of the laws of civilized warfare."

"The purpose of the act in giving increased pay to those assigned to commands above that pertaining to their respective grades was evidently because of the increased danger incident thereto. Measured by that test, the claimant should recover, as the vessel he commanded was engaged in actual combat with the insurgent forces and was hit sixteen times, while the claimant himself was wounded in the left shoulder and was compelled to undergo treatment for a period of about three weeks before he could resume command of the vessel. His temporary absence, however, does not deprive him of the pay to which he was otherwise entitled during such temporary absence, as was held by this court in the Collins case (37 C. Cls. R. 222)."

Judgment is therefore given in his favor for \$685, being the difference between the pay of a lieutenant, junior grade, and that of a commander. Messrs. George A. and William B. King arguing this case for the officer, also insisted upon the fact that the court, four years ago, considered this same question and reached the same result, and on this point also the court holds itself concluded by its former decision.

WHAT IT COSTS TO MOVE.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 22, 1908.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
On reading the suggestion, in your JOURNAL, of a certain Congressman wishing to solve the financial problem by increasing the pay of each officer \$500 on account of added expenses of moving to and from the Philippines, I first said to myself, "That would be very liberal." Then I began to ask myself how much it had cost me in my last two years of service there, from which I returned last December. These are my conclusions on a few of the many counts. I mention these, because they seem not to be considered by others: Accidental damage to books, \$300; climatic damage, \$500. I took only such books as I needed as books of reference and for the use of the men of my regiment. Accidental damage to clothes, \$300. In this I count those eaten by the locusts which filled our quarters one night while we tried to sleep, the while wondering how so many could get through the mosquito net into our bed, feeling certain that they could do no further harm than the annoyance they caused us in crawling over us, only to find at daybreak that they had not only eaten our draperies, including the said mosquito net, but had eaten much of the wearing apparel of my wife, brought to last the two years of our stay. Damage to furniture,

\$350. When reaching Manila I bought what I considered plenty of extra furniture suited to the climate. To an officer I said I expected to take it to the States with me. He said I would not care to take it after it had been in that climate two years. I smiled, but at the end of the two years I was glad to get rid of it at any or no price. The same was true of that taken there from the States even to the bed and mattress. For damage to goods stored, \$250. This includes piano and all the books and household goods and clothes which one fears to take or which are not needed in the Islands. For change of clothing, \$300. This was necessary, as we went from a cool climate to a hot climate, and then returned to a severe winter climate.

I am surprised to find the total amounts to \$2,000. One could enumerate many other things, as traveling expenses and change of carpets and furniture and other things in change of house ad infinitum. I know many officers will say that I have made my estimates too low, but my furniture is not of as expensive quality as that of many. Any one thinking I have exaggerated the facts can easily be convinced by spending two years at Camp Keithley. It is the place which gave me an understanding of Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the Temple, that the Lord would deliver them from mildew.

JOSEPH CLEMENS, Chaplain, 15th Infantry.

ORIGINALITY IN UNIFORMS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With the many changes on the tapis in connection with increasing the effectiveness of the Revenue Cutter Service, it would appear opportune, "Mollia tempora," for broaching the subject of uniforms as applied and existing at the present time in the Treasury Naval Corps. "But alas!" as good old George III, once said at a volunteer review, as he scanned the field, "Many men have fancies, but few taste." And that defect appears to be stamped all over the present military wearing apparel of the Revenue Cutter Service, in addition to a total lack of originality, displayed in prescribing pattern and badges of rank. It has been the policy simply to follow in the wake of the Navy, adopting without hesitation whatever designs or styles that branch of the government might affect. The result has been an almost exact reproduction of the naval uniform, for the use of the Revenue Cutter Service, frequently producing mistakes and misapprehensions neither pleasant nor tending to add to the equanimity of the latter service.

Just why the Treasury navy should adopt so closely the naval characteristics of dress and accoutrements is not so plain. The Revenue Cutter Service is a distinctive corps, if it is anything, enjoying special and important powers and authority, accentuated by the conspicuous and specially designed ensign displayed at the fore on every revenue cutter. All of which being taken into consideration, it follows that the Revenue Cutter Service officer or enlisted man should not be carelessly passed and viewed as belonging to the Navy, but classed for what he really is; and should be dressed at all times, when on duty, in such attire and accoutrements, or badges and rate marks, that there could be no excuse for mistake or misunderstanding.

With this project in view the corps should have a uniform peculiarly and becomingly its own. There is today, amid all the types of uniforms worn under authority of Congress, but one typical and characteristic dress that stands prominently to the front in point of originality and prominence, and that is worn by the gallant Marine Corps, whose motto, "Semper fidelis," is but a shadow removed from the epigraph, "Semper paratus," distinguishing the Revenue Cutter Service.

It is time originality and improvement along the lines of uniform in the Treasury navy should assert themselves, and surely with the element now dominating the line and staff results should be evolved that could only redound to the advantage and reputation of the corps.

While sentiments of regard, in a certain degree, will always find some sponsors as regards the Mother Country, does it follow that the "Hands across the sea" fallacy should prevail to such an extent as to compel our seamen to wear distinctive marks on their uniforms, commemorating victories won under the Cross of St. George? That is what our men are doing to-day. And not only are they wearing the three white stripes around the broad blue collars, commemorating the victories of Trafalgar, Copenhagen and the Nile, but in addition are displaying around their necks the black silk handkerchief, a badge of mourning, which originally came into vogue with the death of Lord Nelson. The Lords of the Admiralty ordered them issued to British seamen as a badge of mourning in memory of Nelson. Just what we, in America, have to do with such emblems, worn on our uniforms, is not so plain or pleasant to contemplate. Especially so, when there remain those among us who remember British valor and manhood as exemplified at the Mill prison and massacre of American prisoners, as well as the horrors and miserable deaths suffered by our ancestors on the hells afloat, known in history as Jersey prison hulks. Of the associations with savages, and the lifting of scalps by the savage allies along the frontier, no comment on our "English Cousins" need be made. Or of the vandalism perpetrated on the capital of our country. Such evidences of friendship and esteem may jibe with some temperaments, and if there are such in the service, then the continuance of wearing English badges on American uniforms will be borne by them with equanimity. But it is to be hoped, so far as the Revenue Cutter Service is concerned, that a uniform, original and patriotic in stamp, for both officers and enlisted men alike, may be submitted for adoption.

TOMPION TRUNNION.

HOW TO ELIMINATE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The last Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association contains the form for a bill on elimination, and this subject seems to have taken up a good deal of the attention of some of our officers. How would the following method for eliminating those who are not up to snuff work? Let the War Department call on each officer in the Army for a list showing every officer personally known to him. When a post commander makes such adverse report on any officer of his garrison, as, in the opinion of the War Department, would warrant his elimination, let the Department send letters to all officers knowing this officer personally for their opinions, and then be guided accordingly. We venture the remark that many different opinions will be received, for each officer up for elimination, varying in tenor from most excellent to worthless, but the War Department should abide by the decisions of the majority of replies.

BUGABOO.

Capt. G. L. Carden, U.S.R.C.S., has been on the continent of Europe since the last of January on special duty for the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, relative to investigating trade relations, more especially with reference to machinery. The result of his investigations appear in reports which are to be found in the series of "Daily Consular and Trade Reports," published by the Department of Commerce and Labor. In one of these reports Captain Carden describes the 20,000 horsepower Zoely turbines, which are going into a 4,500 ton German scout. The Germans expect to astonish the world with this turbine when it is tested in their new vessel, which is intended to outclass our new scouts, Chester, Salem and Birmingham. The Zoely turbine is believed to be the coming turbine, though the Germans are keeping their eyes on the Cunard Mauretania. Captain Carden in his observations upon machinery and machine methods abroad, calls attention to the fact that the superiority of American workmen and American industrial methods enables the majority of our American manufacturers to undersell in German territory the German tool manufacturers and despite the lower wages abroad. "We excel the foreigner," says Captain Carden, "whenever we do excel him, by reason of superior technical knowledge." The high degree of intelligence and skill found to-day in its most enhanced form in our best American shops shows us what is not understood in a great majority of the German shops, and that is how to secure economy by operating the greatest number of tools with the least number of men. This national workshop superiority is recognized by Sir William White in the statement we published last week. In view of it, it would certainly be a severe reflection upon our naval constructors if they were not able to give us work at least equal to anything that is found abroad.

Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., in Aeronautics for April, describes the first successful trial of the new aeroplane Red Wing of the Aerial Experiment Association, at Hammondsport, N.Y. Lieutenant Selfridge is secretary of the association. This motor driven aeroplane was completed and ready for trial March 9, 1908, in slightly less than seven weeks after she was started. The dimensions of the apparatus are: Two superposed aero-curves of a mean depth of 5 feet 3 inches, and the same mean distance apart. The front edge of the upper plane extends out 4 feet beyond the last vertical connecting posts at each end and the silk surface tapers back from this point to the last verticals at each end of the rear edge. The total spread of the upper plane is forty-three feet. The total area of surfaces of the cell is 385.7 square feet. The engine is an eight-cylinder air-cooled Curtiss, developing forty horse-power. It weighs 145 pounds. The total weight of the apparatus, without engine or operator, is 185 pounds. The operator weighs 185 pounds. The total weight complete with motor and operator is 570 pounds, to an effective area of 385.7 square feet. It was hardly expected that the machine would rise at the first attempt, but it arose to a height varying between 10 feet and 20 feet, and had flown but a short distance when the right half of the tail buckled up, causing the right wing of the machine to lower and the apparatus to turn to the right, at the same time descending. The actual distance traveled was over 320 feet. As it was impossible to make the necessary repairs on the spot, the machine was brought back to its shed. The experiments were to be resumed at the earliest opportunity.

Shortly before the issue of the new German Regulations for Drill there appeared a pamphlet on the subject of infantry tactics which excited a great amount of attention in Germany. In a volume entitled "A Summer Night's Dream," published by the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company (price, \$1), this work is translated from the German by Captain Grawne, 1st Royal Lancashire Regiment. With it appears "The Defense of Duffer's Drift," by Capt. E. D. Swinton, D.S.O., R.E., reprinted from the United Service Magazine of London. An introduction to these two important and interesting papers on modern tactics in the field is written by Colonel Maurice, R.A., professor of military history in the English Staff College. The author of "A Summer Night's Dream," he says, gives expression in a most graphic and lively form to certain anxieties which many soldiers of all armies have for some time past entertained as to the present condition of tactical training. In the second of the three parts into which the paper may be divided are described with vivid force certain scenes which its author witnessed during the 1870 campaign—a campaign concerning which the Prussian Official History leaves much to be told. Independent also of its tactical interest, this volume throws many sidelights upon circumstances in the German army little understood beyond its ranks. No more important study of the conditions of modern war has been published since the campaign of 1870, Colonel Maurice believes.

Great Britain is very unfortunate of late in accidents to warships from various causes. Early on the morning of April 27 the torpedo-boat destroyer Gala was cut in two and sunk off Kentish Knock, in the North Sea, by the scout Attentive. The torpedo-boat destroyer Ribble was also involved in the collision and returned to Sheerness with two compartments full of water. The flotilla was engaged in night maneuvers when the accident occurred. Engr. Lieut. Frank A. Fletcher, of the Gala, who was in his bunk at the point where the destroyer was struck, went down with the vessel. There was no other loss of life. The accident resembles in many respects that which was met by the torpedo-boat destroyer Tiger, which got into collision with and was sunk by the British cruiser Berwick while engaged in night maneuvers off the Isle of Wight on April 2. The number of lives lost on that occasion, however, was thirty-six. The explosion of a boiler tube on the battleship Britannia during a full speed trial on April 27 injured four men severely and one slightly. The British cruiser Gladiator was cut down by the American Line steamer St. Paul in the Solent, on April 25, during a heavy snowstorm. Three members of the Gladiator's crew and one officer, Lieutenant Graves, were known to be drowned, and twenty-three seamen were reported missing. The Gladiator was hit amidships and began to sink rapidly and was beached, their being no time to lower her boats. The boats of the St. Paul were lowered and rescued many of the Gladiator's crew, while some swam ashore. The St. Paul's bow was badly stove in, and she returned to dry-dock for repairs. Splendid discipline was maintained

on board both vessels. The crew of the Gladiator did not move except on orders, after the collision. "It looked like an inspection," a passenger on the St. Paul is reported as saying. A similar good report is made of the conduct of the officers and crew of the St. Paul.

The present laws and rules relating to admission to the Soldiers' Homes are as follows: To the Volunteer Homes all those who have had service in stated wars, in the Regular Home those who have rendered twenty years' service, or who have been discharged for disability in line of duty. Many men of the Regular and Volunteer forces who were engaged in the Indian wars, enduring the most severe hardships, and sometimes wounded, could not get admission into either Home. This has been represented frequently by officers of the Inspector General's Department of the Army and the Board of Managers controlling the National Homes. The Sundry Civil bill, favorably reported a few days ago in the House, provides for the first time for this class of men. They are surely entitled to the recognition for their services which they will receive if this clause of the bill becomes a law. The proviso of the new bill admits to the Volunteer Homes all honorably discharged soldiers who served in the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States in any of the campaigns against hostile Indians who are now disabled by age, disease, or otherwise, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning a living.

Secretary Taft left Washington for his flying trip to Panama on April 30. The voyage will be made on the Prairie, which he will board at Charleston, S.C. The Secretary expects to return to Washington within the month of May. He goes to Colon at the suggestion of the President to investigate several important questions in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal, the relations between the United States and the republic of Panama, and also to investigate the boundary dispute between Panama and Columbia. The Prairie is making a regular trip to Colon, and has on board a draft of over 700 bluejackets, who are to join the Atlantic Fleet at San Francisco for the trans-Pacific cruise. These men will be sent overland to Panama, where they will board the cruiser Buffalo and be taken to San Francisco. The Prairie will bring Secretary Taft back to the United States by any route selected by him. It is possible the Secretary may find it expedient to visit San Juan or Havana, or both, on his way back.

Mexican troops have been reported during the week as mobilizing on the frontier bordering on Guatemala, but it is stated in Mexican official circles that this has no warlike significance and that the object is to protect Mexican interests adjacent to the border in case the threatened revolutionary outbreak in Guatemala assumes a more serious aspect. The reports which have reached Mexico City from Guatemala are said to be very disquieting. It is stated that the recent attack upon President Cabrera by students of the military college was part of a revolutionary plot which extends to remote parts of Guatemala and that an armed uprising against Cabrera is likely to occur at any time. Many Guatemalan refugees and malcontents make their rendezvous at Tapachula, Mexico, and other places on the Mexican side of the border. The additional Mexican troops being rushed to that section are directed to prevent the organization of the revolutionary bands on that side of the border.

There is no foundation for the report that the Buffalo is to be converted into a hospital ship. The Medical Department of the Navy has prepared provisional plans for the conversion of several different vessels into hospital ships in case of need in time of emergency, and among the vessels selected for such possible use are the Buffalo and the Solace. There is no present intention of fitting either for the purposes of a hospital ship. It is also true that the Navy Medical Corps has plans for a complete new hospital ship, to be built especially to be used as a hospital ship. The value of the Relief, now so well demonstrated, forcibly suggests that the Navy will at some time require a hospital ship specially designed and constructed for the purpose, without resorting to the conversion of a vessel designed for another and an entirely different line of work.

Owing to the plans for the military tournament to be held at St. Joseph, Mo., in September, if possible from the 21st to the 26th of that month, it is very probable that the maneuvers contemplated for Fort Riley will be held at an earlier date. As now planned the troops that participate in the Fort Riley maneuvers will go to St. Joseph. They will probably include the following troops: Ten troops of Cavalry from Fort Des Moines; ten troops of Cavalry from Fort Riley; three batteries of Field Artillery from Fort Leavenworth; six batteries of Field Artillery from Fort Riley; two sections of Mountain Artillery from Fort D. A. Russell; twelve companies of Infantry from Fort Leavenworth; six companies of Infantry from Fort Crook; detachment of Signal Corps from Fort Omaha; Engineers from Fort Leavenworth.

Mr. J. J. Wirt, president of the Merchants' Lighterage Company of Chicago, is making a strenuous effort to convince the people of the Lake City of the importance of providing themselves with an outer harbor. The river at present, he says, is "no harbor at all." Nearly one-half of the bank of the North Branch as far as Goose Island and of the South Branch to Twenty-second street, is used for railroad yards that render public dockage impossible. The boat houses of several of the railroads will not admit more than one steamer at a time and their total area is less than is provided in the harbor of Duluth. Bridges are rapidly being demanded at every street, and some of the steamers that pass them are ten feet longer than a block.

A new cable between the Battery, New York, and Governors Island was laid this week by the cableship Cyrus W. Field, in charge of Capt. B. O. Lenoir, U.S.A., with a civilian captain, J. T. Rhodes. It took the Field twenty-two minutes to run out the 3,400 feet of cable, and thirty-five minutes to haul the old damaged cable up. As the Field crossed the channel she flew at her masthead a sig-

nal flag bearing a diamond, with a ball on either side. It signified to passing traffic that the ship was not under control, and that other craft must avoid her course. Governors Island has been calling for the cable boat ever since last February, when the Castle Williams cable was torn away by wrecking tugs which were forced across the line of the sunken cable by an ice field while they were lifting a sunken barge.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has received report of the wounding on Feb. 19, of Allen Gard, governor of the District of Lanao, in Moro Province, P.I. Governor Gard and a small detachment of men, with the assistance of a friendly chief, Datto Grandio, set out to arrest certain Moros charged with the murder of an American roadmaster named Smith. During the night stop was made at the house of a supposedly friendly datto, near Dulurian, to request his assistance. He replied by firing into the party with a shotgun loaded with slugs. The Governor, who was the only one hit, had an arm and one leg broken, and the other leg seriously injured. It is reported that his recovery is progressing favorably, but that he may be permanently crippled. Governor Gard is a native of Maryland, and was appointed to the Philippines service from Yale University in 1901.

Major Carroll A. Devol, U.S.A., arrived at Hattiesburgh, Miss., to take charge of distribution of any supplies and Red Cross relief work. He asks for twenty-four Red Cross nurses, and twelve have been sent; also twelve Hospital Corps men. All the tents in the Department of the Gulf have been ordered sent to Louisiana and Georgia. Thirty hospital tents have been sent to Mississippi. Major W. A. Simpson, of the Infantry was ordered May 1 to take supplies to Mississippi and assist in the work of distribution. Major Devol will return to Washington and report on the extent of the disastrous storm in the South and need of government aid.

A retired officer of the Army, who has the following registers, which he wishes to sell, would be glad to receive offers from those desiring any or all of them: U.S. Army Registers for 1784, 1792, 1795, 1798, bound in one volume; one volume bound Army Register, 1823; bound volumes (1848-59), (1860-65), (1869-73), (1874-78), (1879-81); bound volume for each year 1882 to 1902; in paper each year 1903 to 97; also one volume Steuben's Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States, illustrated, exhibiting the Manual Exercise, 1807. Address ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

That the Panama Canal will demand a larger navy is the opinion of John F. Stevens, formerly chief engineer of the work, according to the reports of his address before the Beacon Society in Boston the other night. This increase will be required to defend the extremities of the waterway, and he does not think the opening of the isthmus channel will do away with the necessity of an effective navy for both oceans. He predicts it will require more than double the traffic of the Suez canal from the beginning to pay the fixed charges and operating expenses of the Central American canal.

Bids were opened this week for supplies for the Battleship Fleet on its way around the world. These supplies are to be delivered at the Mare Island and Puget Sound yards for shipment on the auxiliaries with the fleet. Deliveries are to be made for shipment early in July. Among the things to be bought are 800,000 pounds of fresh beef, 65,000 pounds of mutton, 180,000 pounds of pork loin, 45,000 pounds of turkey, 120,000 pounds of veal, 500,000 pounds of potatoes, a large amount of sausages of various kinds, and a large supply of fresh and dehydrated vegetables and fruits.

It is expected that an allotment will be made early in the coming fiscal year for a hospital for insane patients, to be connected with the Army General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco. There is great need of such a hospital, to be built in a substantial way of stone or brick, fireproof and with the best possible appointments. The occurrence of insanity among troops in the Philippines and the transportation of patients from Manila to the government hospital in Washington requires a good hospital at the Presidio.

The C.O. of Fort Totten, N.Y., has received instruction from Secretary of War Taft that hereafter carpenters employed at work about that post shall be paid \$4 instead of \$3 each for a day's work, \$4 being recognized by him as the "prevailing rate of wages." Early in February, Philip Gibbons, business agent for the Carpenters' and Joiners' organization, in Corona, wrote to the Quartermaster General's office, in Washington, and complained that less than the prevailing rate was being paid for work at the fort.

There has been constructed in the quartermaster's shops at Fort Myer a new Army ambulance, designed for convenient transportation by rail and water and of a pattern that can be used to advantage in the Philippines or Cuba. The board on transportation viewed the ambulance this week and approved it. The top is so constructed that it will telescope and fit into very small space. The litters are swung on spiral springs, instead of straight straps, and secure strength and comfort.

It is stated on good authority that the President and Secretary Taft at a conference, April 30, decided on the choice of a successor to General Mackenzie as Chief Engineer, the selection not to be announced until Mr. Taft's return from Panama. It is believed that the officer selected is Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach.

Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, military aide to President Roosevelt, has been designated to attend the Cavalry School at Saumur, France, as a student officer. He will be succeeded as aide to the President by Capt. A. W. Butt, Q.M.D. Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., who has been attending the school at Saumur, will return this summer.

Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., has received orders to assume command of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in August. He will succeed Gen. Charles B. Hall, who has been retired on account of age.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Capt. William S. Cowles, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral from April 23, 1908, vice Very, retired, was born at Farmington, Conn., and is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1867. His first duty after graduation was on the Minnesota, attached to the Mediterranean Squadron. Among other details, he served with the North Pacific Squadron, at the Naval Observatory and at the torpedo station, Newport; on the coast of Africa, in the Alaska, on the Monocacy, of the China Station; navy yard, New York. He was flag lieutenant of the North Atlantic Squadron in 1882-84, and was secretary of the Board of Inspection of merchant ships, New York city. He was in command of the Despatch from 1887 to 1891; was naval aide to the Secretary of the Navy, and in charge of naval militia, 1889-92, and was naval attaché, U.S. Embassy, London, 1893-97. He was in command of the Topeka, April, 1898, to 1899, and was subsequently assistant to Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; in command of the battleship Missouri, and his last assignment was as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. He will retire for age on Aug. 1 next.

Pay Insp. Charles S. Williams, U.S.N., promoted pay director from April 5, 1908, vice Boggs, retired, is a native of New York and entered the Service June 16, 1880. Up to Jan. 1 last he had served twelve years and one month at sea, and fourteen years and eight months on shore, which includes service as a cadet midshipman. He reached the grade of pay inspector Dec. 10, 1902, and is not due to retire for age until Sept. 8, 1918.

Col. Charles Morris, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., appointed brigadier general from April 29, 1908, vice Barry appointed major general, was born in Massachusetts May 3, 1844, and retired for age May 3, 1908. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1865, as a second lieutenant, and was assigned to the 19th Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant the same day he was graduated, June 23. He was on frontier duty in Kansas among other earlier services; was transferred to the 37th Infantry in 1866; to the 5th Infantry in 1869, and to the 5th Artillery in 1870. He reached the grade of captain, 5th Artillery, March 6, 1882; major, 7th Artillery, in 1898; lieutenant colonel, Artillery Corps, in 1901, and colonel in 1902. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1878.

Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, U.S.A., retired on April 27, 1908, for disability incident to the Service, was appointed a post chaplain in 1893, was assigned to the 8th Infantry in February, 1901, and was transferred to the 13th Cavalry a few months later. He was transferred to the Artillery Corps in 1903, and was promoted major in 1906. He would not have retired for age until 1918, and is a native of Ohio.

Second Lieut. Frank L. Beals, 15th U.S. Inf., retired for disability incident to the Service April 25, 1908, was born in Tennessee Sept. 2, 1876. He served as a private in the 7th Infantry and as a private and corporal in the Signal Corps, and Coast Artillery from June, 1898, until October, 1903, when he was appointed a second lieutenant, 16th Infantry. He was transferred to the 15th Infantry in 1908.

Capt. Owen S. Willey, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, retired for age on April 7, 1908, was born in Washington, D.C., and entered the Service as a third lieutenant March 8, 1871. He served in the Civil War as an officer in the Navy from July, 1863, to March, 1863.

Capt. Charles C. Fengar, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, retired for age April 22, 1908, is a native of Connecticut and entered the Service as a third lieutenant in May, 1876. During the war with Spain he served five months co-operating with the Navy. He reached the grade of captain April 18, 1902.

Chief Carpenter Joseph B. Fletcher, U.S.N., who was retired for age April 10, 1908, was born in Maine and was appointed a carpenter in the Navy Feb. 5, 1885, and had served previously five years as an enlisted man. He was appointed chief carpenter March 3, 1899, and in his last assignment to duty was at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Major Gen. Charles R. Hall, U.S.A., who was retired for age on April 29, 1908, is an officer of proved ability and a veteran of the Civil, Spanish and Philippine Wars. He was born in Portland, Me., April 29, 1844, and after graduating from the high school at that place in 1862, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 25th Maine Volunteers, serving with that command until honorably mustered out July 10, 1863. He next served in the 30th Maine Volunteers as a first lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1864, until honorably mustered out Sept. 2, 1865. He was awarded two brevets for his Civil War service, that of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., and captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La. General Hall was appointed to the Regular Army as a second lieutenant in January, 1867. He was promoted first lieutenant of the 28th Infantry in December, 1868; was unassigned in 1869, and assigned to the 19th Infantry in December, 1870. He was promoted captain in March, 1888; major, 2d Infantry, in March, 1899; lieutenant colonel of the 30th Infantry in October, 1901; colonel of the 18th Infantry in August, 1903, and was appointed a brigadier general in April, 1907, and major general in March, 1908. He was retired for age on April 29, 1908. He has been commandant of the Army Staff College and Special Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in which capacity he succeeded Major Gen. J. F. Bell, when the latter officer became Chief of Staff of the Army. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyalty Legion, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and the Military Order of the Carabao.

Lieut. Col. Junius L. Powell, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who retired for age May 1, 1908, is a native of Virginia, and was appointed an assistant surgeon from Maryland in 1878. He was promoted a captain in 1883, major in 1897, and lieutenant colonel March 31, 1908.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., appointed major general from April 29, 1908, vice Hall, retired, was born in New York Oct. 13, 1855, and in many respects is considered one of the most efficient and careful officers of general rank. He was graduated from West Point in 1877 as a second lieutenant and was assigned to the 7th Cavalry. He served on the plains against hostile Indians. During the first part of the Philippine insurrection he was adjutant general in those islands, under Major Gen. E. S. Otis. During the Russo-Japanese War General Barry was in Manchuria with the Russian army as the senior United States military observer. He was sent to Germany by Secretary Taft to be the senior United States attaché at the German military maneuvers. General Barry was transferred to the 1st Infantry in 1880, was promoted first lieutenant in 1882, captain in 1891, and was appointed major and A.A.G. in 1897. He reached the rank of colonel and A.A.G. in 1902, and was appointed brigadier general in 1903. During the war with Spain General Barry was appointed assistant adju-

tant general of Volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and was made a brigadier general of Volunteers in 1900. At the very outset of the last Cuban difficulties General Barry, then in Germany, was cabled and directed to return to this country immediately for possible duty in Cuba, and was placed in command of the Cuban Army of Pacification.

Pay Dir. Samuel R. Colhoun, U.S.N., who retires for age May 2, 1908, was born in Philadelphia, and was appointed an assistant paymaster in the Navy in 1869; was promoted a passed assistant paymaster in 1875, paymaster in 1886, pay inspector in 1899, and pay director in 1902. He has served on the Canonicus, Saugus, Marion, New Hampshire, Ossipee, Monongahela, Monadnock, Oregon and Iowa. He has also been on duty at many important yards and stations. His last assignment to duty was in Baltimore, Md. During his cruise on the Marion on the North Atlantic and South Atlantic Stations, 1879-1882, the Marion rescued the crew of the wrecked bark Trinity from Heard's Island in the Antarctic. While on the Oregon, Pacific Station and North Atlantic Station, 1896-1898, this period of service covered the world-famous voyage of the Oregon from Puget Sound, where the news of the sinking of the Maine reached her, to the east coast of Florida, and he was on board the Oregon during all her service in the American-Spanish War. This retirement will promote Pay Insp. Thomas J. Cowie, Paymr. William J. Little, P.A. Paymr. Felix R. Holt, and Asst. Paymr. Walter D. Sharp.

SOCIETY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

It is proposed to hold a reunion of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba this summer on the tenth anniversary of the campaign; time and place to be announced soon. Generals Weston, A. L. Mills, and Pershing; Majors Gallagher, Morgan and Sands; Captains Rethers and Barnum, in a letter from Manila, January, 1908, addressed to Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U.S.A., president of the Society, say:

"We desire to call attention to the fact that although the campaign of Santiago de Cuba was carried on jointly by the Army and Navy, with gallant combats and prolonged sieges, both on land and sea, yet there is no provision for membership in the Santiago Society for our comrades of the United States Navy and Marine Corps who served in that campaign, although each of our sister 'campaign' societies of the Spanish War—the 'Dragon,' the 'Carabao' and the 'Society of the Porto Rican Campaign,' as well as the 'Loyal Legion,' 'Grand Army of the Republic,' and the patriotic societies of the 'Revolutionary War' and 'War of 1812' provide for the membership of officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. We therefore respectfully request that the necessary steps be taken at the contemplated reunion during the tenth anniversary of the campaign to amend the constitution of the Society so as to admit to membership officers and men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps who served on American warships off the coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba prior to July 17, 1898, and who have been awarded the naval campaign medal for war service, so performed, off the coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba prior to July 17, 1898."

Accompanying this letter is an alphabetical list of surviving officers of the 5th Army Corps who sailed from Tampa Bay with the first expedition June 14, 1898, who have attained the rank of general officer of the Army Jan. 1, 1908, as follows: J. C. Bates, A. R. Chaffee, J. Ford Kent, H. L. Hawkins, S. B. M. Young, Leonard Wood, J. F. Weston, J. C. Breckenridge, C. F. Humphrey, W. S. McCaskey, S. S. Sumner, A. L. Mills, J. J. Pershing, James Allen, E. A. Garlington, Charles Morton, C. L. Hodges, Wm. Auman, T. A. Baldwin, W. H. Beck, J. M. Bell, W. H. Bisbee, A. H. Bowman, G. S. Carpenter, Henry Carroll, Richard Comba, C. A. Coolidge, A. W. Corliss, A. S. Daggett, E. D. Dimmick, W. T. Dugan, E. P. Ewers, G. S. Grimes, A. A. Harbach, Henry Jackson, E. R. Kellogg, T. C. Lebo, S. H. Lincoln, Chamberlain McKibbin, A. C. Markley, Evan Miles, James Miller, C. W. Miner, C. H. Nobel, J. H. Page, J. H. Patterson, B. D. Price, J. H. Smith, Wm. Stanton, W. M. Van Horne, C. D. Viele, H. W. Wessels, W. M. Wherry and S. P. Whitall.

THE ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Army Relief Society was held on April 29 at the home of Mrs. Daniel Lamont, No. 2 West Fifty-third street, New York city. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Duryee summed up the *raison d'être* of the society, and said: "The family of the average Army officer has all it can do to get along under ordinary circumstances, and when death comes there is often nothing for the widow to do but to return with her children to her parents, who, if they are Army people, are themselves living on the ragged edge. The society had to come." Dr. Duryee said, "and the reports showed that it was sorely needed, while there is still much that it is unable to do for lack of knowledge as to where help is needed."

"We want to do more," said Mrs. Lamont, the president, "and we hope that as the Army people become better acquainted with our work they will help us to find cases. We cannot find them without assistance."

The treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss, reported that about \$7,000 had been expended this year in relief, education and loans, while there is \$55,000 on deposit as a permanent fund. The current expenses are met from the subscriptions, while anything additional that can be raised goes to the permanent fund.

Mrs. Lamont was re-elected president, and the other officers chosen were: Vice-presidents, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Miss Grace Bigelow and Mrs. Henry Bischoff; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. J. Pardee; recording secretary, Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton; treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., No. 117 Duane street, and assistant treasurer, Mrs. Richard C. Colt, No. 117 East Thirty-ninth street.

There were addresses by Mrs. Aldrich and Col. William C. Church, and among those present were Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. William C. Church, president of the New York branch; Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. James B. Burbank, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. L. W. Hester, Mrs. William Ludlow and Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton.

A committee of the Army Relief Society held a preliminary meeting on Wednesday morning, April 29, at the house of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., on Governors Island, for consideration of details of the garden party for the benefit of the society, which is to be held at Governors Island, by kind permission of General Grant, on the afternoon of May 27. The ladies present at the meeting were: Mrs. Grant, who presided as chairman; Mrs. Allen, wife of Col. Leaven C. Allen, 12th Inf.; Mrs. Heistand, wife of Col. H. O. S. Heistand,

A.G. Dept.; Mrs. Allison, wife of Col. James N. Allison, Sub. Dept.; Mrs. Scriven, wife of Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps; Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G. Dept.; and Mrs. Mitcham, wife of Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept. To meet these ladies of the post came the officers of Branch No. 1 of the New York Society, viz.: Mrs. William C. Church, president; Mrs. Francis M. Gibson, secretary and treasurer; and Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, who is committee of the press work of the New York branch.

The meeting listened first to a report read by Mrs. Gibson, who told of the remarkable success of the garden party given in May of last year, also under the auspices of Gen. and Mrs. Grant, which gave a net result of over \$2,100 to the funds of the society. Arrangements for this year's party were then considered, and it was evident from the enthusiasm of all concerned that an even larger amount may be hoped for than from last year. The ladies of Governors Island undertake all the charming details of the entertainment, which will be in general as follows: Gen. and Mrs. Grant will receive upon the piazza of their own house all the guests of the occasion, who will then disperse over the island, finding refreshments at many tents, over which the other ladies of the post will preside. The beautiful club house of the officers will also be opened, with refreshments and music, offering shelter in case of rain. In the course of the afternoon General Grant provides a parade of the troops on the island, which will be of the greatest interest, especially to the civilians of New York who really see so very little of the Regular Army.

The previous garden parties given on Governors Island have been so delightful that the occasion is looked forward to by all friends of the Army in New York as one of the pleasant privileges brought by the lovely spring days of May. The island is a beautiful and unique spot for such a function, and the enthusiastic efforts of all on the post and members of Branch No. 1 to make it a success promise that this year's garden party will surpass its predecessors in charm and financial success.

For the benefit of those who do not know of the Army Relief Society we would say that its object is to collect funds to provide relief in case of emergency for dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the United States; to aid in securing employment for them and to solicit and supervise educational opportunities for their orphan children. The amount of effective work done by the society is evidence both of the need for it and of its accomplishment.

Tickets for the garden party, which will last from two until six o'clock, on Wednesday, May 27, may be obtained from the following ladies: Mrs. Henry Bischoff, 180 West Fifty-ninth street; Mrs. Francis M. Gibson, Park Avenue Hotel, and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, 35 East Thirty-seventh street; all of New York city.

GRANT IN CIVIL LIFE BEFORE WAR.

In the language of the old almanacs, "about this time look for"—Grant dinners. The anniversary of the birthday of the great soldier has been celebrated this year in numerous cities, as is customary. The presence of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d, lent special interest to the annual "Grant night" of the Middlesex Club at the Brunswick Hotel, Boston, on the night of April 27. Among the speakers at the celebration in Brooklyn by Grand Post G.A.R. and the Union League Club was Col. H. O. S. Heistand, A.G., D. of the East. Coincident with these reminders of the career of General Grant is the appearance of two magazine articles giving interesting facts in his personal history which serve to throw additional light upon his character. One of these articles is the first of a series of reminiscences furnished to the Century by the late Dr. Shadry, one of the physicians who attended the Soldier President in his last illness and up to the time of his death at Mount McGregor. The other article is one in the last number of the Sunday Magazine, in which Mrs. Emma Dent Casey, the sister of General Grant's wife, describes the home near St. Louis to which Captain Grant retired after he resigned from the Army July 31, 1854. It was part of a plantation of one thousand acres belonging to Mrs. Grant's father, Frederick Dent, and was known as "White Haven." Mr. Dent is described by his daughter as "a white haired, smooth shaven, medium sized man (the Dents were all small in stature), who usually dressed in the proverbial long black coat, dark trousers, and high stock. His favorite occupation was sitting on the front porch in a big rocking chair, smoking a long pipe and reading *The St. Louis Republican*. He was a Jackson Democrat through and through, and though later in life he styled himself a "Grant man," he remained true to the principles of democracy until the day of his death, which occurred in the White House during the last administration of General Grant." Beside this plantation he owned eighteen slaves and these he divided among his children as they grew up, giving to each also a tract of land.

When Captain Grant resigned from the Army, old Mr. Dent gave him a thousand dollars. With this he built and furnished a log house of five rooms on eighty acres of land which his father had given Mrs. Grant as a bridal present. The house was built after a plan conceived by Mrs. Grant, and was fashioned and furnished with an eye to the artistic; and to the end it was both homelike and cozy, and it was not the mean makeshift affair it is supposed to have been. With three negro servants, two white horses, a wagon, a cow and the log house on eighty acres of land, the Grants began civilian life in Missouri after Grant's resignation. The circumstances of that resignation are well known. The character of the man who compelled it, Robert Christie Buchanan, captain of the 4th Infantry, as he was at the time, is not so well known. How exacting a martinet he was is indicated by this story told by an officer of the Army: When a lieutenant the officer in question had occasion to report to Buchanan, then a colonel. As he saluted and stated that he "had the honor to report," etc. Buchanan sharply exclaimed, "You will report, sir, when you are in proper uniform." The young man left the room and asked a friend outside what was the matter with his uniform. "Nothing," was the reply; "you are in correct uniform." Again he essayed to report, with the same result. This time another friend who passed the culprit in review said: "Your collar is unhooked." This fault corrected, the young officer was allowed to report at last. But Buchanan builded better than he knew. Had not Grant been subjected to the humiliation of this harsh experience and been held back so as to gradually gain the knowledge and experience required for high command, he might have been blighted in his career, as so many others were, by too early subjection to the limelight.

The Army transport Dix arrived at Seattle, Wash., April 27, from Manila. Major H. J. Gallagher, Sub. Dept., U.S.A.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Catherine Kutz, of Oakland, Cal., daughter of Chief Engineer Kutz, U.S.N., retired, and sister of P.A. Paymr. James F. Kutz, to Lieut. Arthur P. Crist, U.S.N., at present attached to the Wisconsin, was made in Oakland, Cal., April 22, at a tea given by Miss Gertrude Russell, at which some twenty of the intimate girl friends of the hostess and honored guest were present. A large bell swaying from the chandelier in the dining room bore the name of Miss Kutz on one side, while that of Lieutenant Crist was on the other, with innumerable tiny red hearts hanging from the center. Coupled with the engagement announcement was the interesting news that the wedding will take place in Oakland early in May, immediately following the arrival of the fleet at San Francisco. It will be celebrated in St. Paul's church, and will be of special interest, not only on account of the prominence and popularity of the young people, but also owing to the fact that it will be the first fleet wedding solemnized on the Pacific coast, as Lieutenant Crist's ship is to be come part of the big fleet.

The engagement of Miss Edith Brown, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. T. Brown, U.S.A., to Lieut. George E. Turner, U.S.A., has just been announced in San Francisco. The wedding will take place on May 4, as Col. and Mrs. Brown are to sail the following day for the Philippines.

The engagement has been announced in San Francisco of Miss Beatrice Fife, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Fife, of that city and San Mateo, and Capt. Edmund D. Shortridge, U.S.A.

The engagement of Miss Dorothy Mary Day, of Berkeley, Cal., and Ensign James S. Woods, U.S.N., has been announced.

Capt. Fred W. Alstaetter, of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., recently on duty at the Military Academy, was married to Miss Rebecca Barnard Raoul at the bride's home, Atlanta, Ga., April 22, 1908.

Ensign Julian H. Collins, U.S.N., and Miss Sarah Ann Delano were married at Los Angeles, Cal., April 18.

Mrs. J. Condit-Smith announces the engagement of her niece, Ethel Whitney, and Mr. Charles Kissam Allen, of New York, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marion Hoopes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hoopes, of West Chester, Pa., to Passed Midshipman Frederick T. Stevenson, U.S.N. Miss Hoopes is a niece of Ex-Governor Warfield. Miss Hoopes and her mother and Mrs. Warfield are in San Francisco awaiting the arrival of the fleet. Mr. Stevenson is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Griffith Stevenson, of Palo Alto, Cal., and graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1907.

Surg. George A. Lung, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Van Cortlandt de Peyster, daughter of the late Frederick de Peyster, were married at New York city April 28, 1908, in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal church. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Frederic Ashton de Peyster. Her gown of white satin was made with a court train embroidered in silk floss. The front of the skirt was covered with point lace and trails of orange blossoms. Her veil of old family lace was fastened with orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. There were no attendants. The bridegroom and all his attendants were in dress uniform. Surg. Philip Leach, U.S.N., was best man. The ushers were: Asst. Naval Constr. Emory S. Land, Lieut. Julian C. Townsend, Asst. Paymr. John N. Jordan, Lieut. Charles Belknap, Surg. Karl Ohnesorg, Lieut. William Brackett and Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor, all U.S.N. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, the rector of the church, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop David H. Greer, was followed by a small reception at the home of Mrs. de Peyster, No. 11 East Eighty-sixth street. Among those invited to the ceremony and reception were Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Adams, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Bennett, Paymaster Littell, U.S.N. Surg. and Mrs. Lung will spend several weeks in travel and then return to the navy yard, New York.

The marriage of Miss Marie Amory Hare, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hobart A. Hare, of No. 1801 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., and Ensign Arthur B. Cook, U.S.N., took place in the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1908. Bishop Hare, grandfather of the bride, performed the ceremony, after which a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. Miss Louise Trotter and Miss Katherine Hobart Hare were the maids of honor, and the bridesmaids included Misses Fanny Dwight, Alice Bowker, Elizabeth Farly, Martha Groome, Agnes R. Groome, Amy Howe and Christine Howe. Mr. Henry Rawle was best man. The chancel and altar were banked with lilies, palms and white daisies, while the pews reserved for the families of the bride and bridegroom were marked by large clusters of Easter lilies. The bride entered the church with her father to the strains of the march from "Lohengrin," and was met by the bridesmaids, who entered by the chancel and walked down the aisle to meet her. The bride's gown was of heavy white satin trimmed with old family lace fashioned semi-Empire, with the veil and coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley. The ushers were Asst. Naval Constr. A. B. Court, Ensign R. B. Strassburger, Lieut. F. H. Farnum, U.S.A.; Mr. Louis Neilson and Mr. R. P. R. Neilson, of New York; Dr. Ralph Pemberton and Mr. Emlen Hare, of Philadelphia. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, which was profusely decorated with garlands of green vines and blooming plants. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. F. W. Cook, of Indiana, and is attached to the U.S.S. Georgia.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle announce the engagement of their daughter, Imogene, to Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th U.S. Cav., and aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Commodore W. H. Beehler, U.S.N., commandant naval station, Key West, announces the engagement of his eldest daughter, Miss Leila Landon Beehler, to 1st Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, U.S.N.

Miss Winifred Erwin, daughter of Major James B. Erwin, U.S.A., and Mr. Edward Joseph Walsh, were married at the new Cathedral Chapel in St. Louis, Mo., April 22, Archbishop J. J. Glennon officiating. The chapel was beautifully decorated with garlands of asparagus, ferns and lilies of the valley. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. George P. Dean, in the absence of her father, who is on duty at Zamboanga, P.I., and could not be present. Miss Henrietta Erwin, younger sister of the

bride, was maid of honor, and Misses Julia Moffitt, Hermine Gratz and Lucile Chanteau were the other bridesmaids. Mr. Robert Barnes Walsh was best man for his brother and the groomsmen and ushers were Messrs. Charles Morrill, George D. Brownlee and John Lindsay. The bride wore a becoming gown of soft rich white satin, trimmed with some fine old lace. The tulle veil was held in place with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The only ornament worn was a superb diamond necklace, which was the gift of the groom. The maid of honor and bridesmaids wore exquisite toilettes of white embroidered airline cloth trimmed with lace. Their hats were of picture design trimmed with lavender lilacs, and they carried great showers of the same flowers. After the ceremony, which was at ten o'clock, the wedding guests were driven to the home of Mrs. Erwin, on Washington Boulevard, where a bridal breakfast was served, and the bride and groom received the congratulations of their relatives and friends. Upon their return from their wedding trip, they will reside at 4420 Westminster Place.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Dismukes, on the north bay front, St. Augustine, Fla., was very lively on Monday afternoon, April 27, in consequence of the marriage of their youngest and last of their five daughters, Elizabeth Gibbs, to Dr. William John Zalesky, passed assistant surgeon, U.S.N. "The affair was to have been quite informal," writes a correspondent, "and few invitations were sent beyond the immediate friends of the Dismukes family, but the fact that a handsome young naval officer was to appear and carry away one of St. Augustine's fairest young ladies was too tempting for any to forego, especially as the uniform of the Navy has not in many years appeared before the matrimonial altar in this city; in fact, 'tis thought that the Army had preempted the oldest city's youngest girls until this naval 'butting in' of April 27, hence society turned into the parlors of the Dismukes home and witnessed the Rev. Louis Fitz James Hindry, rector of Trinity Church, unite in marriage the happy couple. Though the marriage was to have been informal, friends gathered during the day, and by the hour for the ceremony had made the parlor a bower of sweet-scented, blooming star jessamine, oleanders and roses. The bride wore white chiffon with duchesse lace or garniture and carried white roses. The groom was resplendent in his full dress uniform with sword. The bride was placed before the altar by her father. The groom was unattended. Before the couple left on the evening train for New Orleans, La., where Dr. Zalesky is on duty as recruiting officer, they were given an elegant reception by the Dismukes and, of course, received the congratulations of every one present. Dr. Zalesky first came to St. Augustine a year ago with the 2d Torpedo-boat Flotilla, and was, with the other gallant officers of the flotilla, lavishly entertained. Thus the romance began. Mr. Dismukes is president of St. Augustine's National Bank. Two other daughters, Mrs. T. D. Green and Mrs. George Hooper Mallett, reside in New York at the Hotel Woodward and on Seventy-second street respectively. Among the intimate friends of the family present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. N. P. Darrow, formerly of the United States Army; Mrs. William P. Van Ness, Mr. Percy Van Ness, Miss Elizabeth Bigelow, Mr. J. P. Greaves, New York; Capt. and Mrs. H. Marcotte, U.S. Army, retired, and many others, representative residents of other cities. Mr. E. P. Dismukes, an uncle of the bride, came from Columbus, Ga., to congratulate Dr. Zalesky."

Miss May Hatch, daughter of Major Everard E. Hatch, 26th U.S. Inf., was married at Manila, P.I., April 29, 1908, to Mr. L. S. Brown, a business man, of the Philippines. After the wedding a dinner was given at the Army and Navy Club. It was attended by numerous officers of both branches of the Service. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will reside in Manila.

Ensign Frederick V. McNair, U.S.N., and Miss Agnes Barton Duer, daughter of Mrs. Adgate Duer, of Weyanoke, were married at the Church of St. Mark on the Hill, Pikesville, Md., April 29, 1908. The ushers were Lieut. Nelson P. Vulte, U.S.M.C.; Mr. John Moore and Mr. Philip Schuyler, of New York, and Mr. A. Adgate Duer, a brother of the bride. Miss Marjorie Duer was her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. A reception was held at Weyanoke, the home of Mrs. Duer, after which the bride and bridegroom left for a wedding journey.

Miss Carrie McClellan, the daughter of Mr. J. Gale McClellan, and Capt. Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Dept., U.S.A., were married on Thursday, April 30, at the home of the bride's father, 2113 O Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Owing to the recent death of a near relative of the bride, the wedding was very quiet and attended only by members of her family and that of the groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. Herbert D. Smith, D.D., and Captain Pipe, Med. Dept., U.S.A., was the best man. Captain Greenleaf and his bride sailed from New York on the S.S. Kroonland for Antwerp for a three months' trip on the continent and in Great Britain, and after their return will go to Madison Barracks, to which post he has been assigned for duty.

Miss Elinor Wilson, daughter of Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., and Edward Carey Williams, of Boston, were married in Trinity Episcopal church, Wilmington, Del., April 20, 1908, by the Rev. Dr. James De Wolfe Perry, of Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. F. M. Kirkus, rector of the church. Fashionable folk from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington attended.

Miss Mary B. Hardwick, daughter of Mrs. George W. Hardwick, of Augusta, Ga., was married on April 30, 1908, at New York city, in St. Thomas's church, to Lieut. Robert E. Wood, 3d U.S. Cav. The church was decorated in yellow and white. Miss Hardwick, a sister of Mrs. Ernest M. Stires, wife of the rector of the church, was led to the chancel and given away by her brother, Mr. William W. Hardwick. She wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace and a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms. Instead of a bouquet she carried a white and silver bound prayerbook. Mrs. Stires was her sister's only attendant. Lieutenant Wood, who was in dress uniform, was attended by Mr. Paul Mohr, of Kansas City, as best man. The ushers, all in dress uniform, were Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, Capt. Edward M. Adams, Lieut. Frank O. Whitlock, Robert F. Jackson, all U.S.A. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Stires there was an informal reception for relatives in the rectory. Lieut. and Mrs. Wood will travel for several weeks, and about July 1 will go to Panama, where the Lieutenant is stationed. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Cordray, wife of Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th U.S. Inf., now stationed in Manila.

An excellent showing was made by the pupils of Mr. Dowd, Army and Navy coach, in the recent preliminary examination for second lieutenant, U.S.A., in the Department of the East. Of the eight candidates who took this examination six were prepared by him. Every one of them passed.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., who died in New York, April 29, aged seventy-five, was the son of Major Gen. John A. Dix, late U.S.A., who died in 1879, and the brother of Col. Charles Temple Dix, captain, 14th U.S. Inf., and brevet lieutenant colonel, Vols., who served gallantly during the Civil War and died in 1873. It was General Dix who, as Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan, issued the famous order in 1860: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." He entered the Army as ensign, 14th Inf., May 10, 1813, and resigned Dec. 31, 1828, as a captain of Artillery, afterward being appointed a major general of Volunteers, May 16, 1861, resigning from the military service for a second time Nov. 30, 1865. Dr. Dix was for the last forty years of his life rector of Trinity Church Parish, New York, refusing on more than one occasion the honors of a bishopric that he might continue with the great parish where he found his life's work. Dr. Dix was one of the highest types of clergymen, loyal to his faith, loyal to his country and loyal to every obligation of duty imposed upon him. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion by inheritance from his father, and it will be remembered that in April, 1907, he preached the annual sermon before the New York Commandery. In this sermon he spoke in laudatory terms of "the ancient, the honorable, the necessary art of war," warned his auditors against those who decried and belittled the military profession, and asserted the absurdity of the theory that a nation needed no organized and armed instruments for maintaining itself and protecting its citizens or subjects. As the New York Sun says: "A bold and fearless man, whose beliefs and opinions were his own, whose speech or silence was never bought by low or personal consideration, whose inheritance, training and disposition combined to raise him to high esteem, Morgan Dix was a worthy citizen of this town."

Mrs. Charlotte A. Bryson, wife of the late Rear Admiral Andrew Bryson, U.S.N., died April 23, 1908.

Mrs. Ellen S. Wilson, daughter of the late Capt. Stephen B. Wilson, U.S.N., died in Washington, D.C., April 18.

Mr. Simon E. Chamberlin, who resigned from the Army as a lieutenant in the 8th U.S. Cavalry in 1867, died at Waterford, Va., April 20, 1908.

William W. Nichols, superintendent of the foundry at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., for many years, died at his home in Brookline, Mass., April 26, aged eighty-eight years. He was a locomotive builder at the outbreak of the Civil War and entered the Navy. Afterward he became superintendent of foundry work at the navy yard. He made a fortune in real estate. He leaves a son and two daughters.

Brig. Gen. Alfred L. Hough, U.S.A., retired, died at Princeton, N.J., April 28, 1908. General Hough was born in New Jersey, April 23, 1826. He entered the Volunteer service as sergeant of Co. F, 17th Pennsylvania Infantry, April 18, 1861, from which he was discharged on June 29, 1861, to accept an appointment as captain of the 19th Infantry of the Regular Army. He served continuously in the Infantry arm until his retirement on April 23, 1890, having reached the age of sixty-four years. He reached the grade of brigadier general on the retired list April 23, 1904. General Hough was breveted major Sept. 20, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful service in connection with the mustering of troops, and colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

Mr. Edwin Osmun Hotchkiss, once major of the 23d Regiment, N.Y.S.M., and later colonel of the uniformed veterans of that command, died at his home, 493 Fourth street, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 27. He was born in New York city Nov. 8, 1832, and was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of Brooklyn and organized Co. D, of the 23d Regiment, of which he later became captain, and was major on the staff of Gen. Jesse C. Smith. In 1863 he went to Gettysburg with the 23d Regiment. On his return he was detailed to organize a battery, of which he became captain. It was originally Hotchkiss Battery, later the Gatling Battery, and now the 3d Battery, N.G.N.Y.

Charles Coster, a New York stock broker who committed suicide at his residence in New York, April 30, 1908, by shooting himself in the head, was the son of Charles Robert Coster, who resigned as captain, 12th U.S. Infantry, Dec. 31, 1863. Captain Coster was for one year colonel of the 134th New York Infantry. The death of Mr. Coster was followed the next day by the failure of his firm when it was found that he had been speculating with their funds and those of the relatives who had entrusted their money to him for investment. He had, in his day, been one of the best amateur boxers in America, and had always kept himself in the best physical condition. He had been happily married for seventeen years. He was a clubman identified with many organizations.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

The infant daughter, Evalyn Louise, of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Burgess, was born and died April 19, 1908, at Port Meade, S.D.

Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, U.S.A., of Brookline, Mass., had as guests over Sunday, April 26, his parents, Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant.

The detail of Capt. W. H. Hay, 10th U.S. Cav., as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., has, on the application of the president of the college, been extended to September, 1909.

Mrs. Robert Livingston Denig has left for California to join Lieutenant Denig, U.S. Marine Corps, who is attached to the Pacific Fleet. While in San Francisco Mrs. Denig will visit the family of Capt. C. L. Bent, U.S.A., and later go to Japan and China.

Mrs. Charles E. B. Lawrence, of New York, is the house guest of Mrs. Henry Williams at her residence in Washington. Mrs. Lawrence, who has many friends in the Navy, entertained a house party at Atlantic City over Easter, and Naval Constructor and Mrs. Williams were among the guests.

Secretary Taft, in speaking before the Civic Forum at Carnegie Hall, New York city, April 28, spoke in favor of the enlargement of the Army and Navy so that when we take part in the councils of the nations or undertake to discuss national morality our word may be backed up by sufficient force to make them dignified.

Capt. R. H. Feener, Coast Art., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Baker, Cal., has purchased an automobile.

The result of the baseball game played between the Yale team and the West Point nine on Wednesday afternoon, April 20, was a score of 6-2, in favor of the visitors.

Lieut. Comdr. William W. Phelps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Phelps gave dinner in Washington, D.C., April 27, for Capt. Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dillingham.

A daughter, Isabelle Truxton, was born to the wife of Lieut. Frank Hardeman Brumby, U.S.N., on Saturday, April 18, in Norfolk, Va. The child is a granddaughter of the late Commodore William Talbot Truxton, U.S.N.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf left Washington, D.C., April 27, for San Francisco, where on May 8 next he will review the combined Pacific and Atlantic fleets from the quarterdeck of the gunboat Yorktown. Mr. Metcalf will go by way of Chicago and expects to arrive in San Francisco about May 1.

Mrs. Francis F. Longley, daughter of Lieut. Col. John S. Loud, U.S.A., who has been visiting her brother, Lieut. James M. Loud, 28th U.S. Inf., at Fort Snelling, Minn., has recovered from her late severe illness, and returned to her home at The Sterling, 1915 Calvert street, Washington, D.C. Col. and Mrs. Loud are still with their son at Fort Snelling.

Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., his wife and aides returned to Manila, April 29, after a pleasure cruise to Japan as the guests of Col. Robert M. Thompson. They report having had a pleasant trip. Colonel Thompson has abandoned his intended cruise to Australia and returns directly to Seattle, where he will leave the Mineola and return to New York.

Rear Admiral Thomas's request to be relieved from the command of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet by May 15 has been granted, and the command will be surrendered to Rear Admiral Sperry on that date, which will give him an opportunity to familiarize himself with every detail of fleet movements before leaving San Francisco early in July for the trip around the world.

The American Society of International Law, which met in Washington, D.C., re-elected Secretary Root president, and Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Day, Andrew Carnegie, John W. Foster, John W. Griggs, Richard Olney, Justice Brewer, Secretary Taft, Joseph H. Choate, Judge George Gray, W. W. Morrow, Secretary Straus and Gen. Horace Porter, vice-presidents.

The following is the menu of the dinner served Co. L, 28th Inf., 1st Lieut. James M. Loud commanding, on Easter Sunday, at Fort Snelling, Minn.: Celery, green olives, cream of celery soup, crackers, fricassee chicken, creamed potatoes, radishes, spring onions, coldslaw, mayonnaise, scalloped corn, horseradish, Dutch cheese, catsup, spaghetti à la cream; dessert, strawberries and cream, bananas, cream puffs, coconut cake, lemon pie, raisin pie, vanilla ice-cream, chocolate sauce, iced tea, cocoa and coffee.

At the forty-seventh anniversary dinner of the Veteran Corps, 69th Regiment, given at the Everett House, New York city, April 23, to commemorate the departure of the regiment to the front on April 23, 1861, a portrait in oil of Michael Corcoran, its first war colonel, was presented to the regiment by Brig. Gen. Edward Duffy, colonel of the 69th. Magistrate Breen presided, and among the speakers were Supreme Court Justice Jas. Fitzgerald, Judge Thomas C. T. Crain, of General Sessions; William H. Breen, Magistrate Wahle, and Senator John P. Cohalan. About 200 attended the dinner, most of them being Spanish War members. The only Civil War officers present were Dr. John Dwyer, Col. Thomas M. Canton and Col. John O'Connell.

Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th New York, reviewed the cadet corps and band of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in the armory of the 7th on the night of April 25, and the little fellows made a remarkably fine showing. The boys were under the command of "Col." Lionel J. Simmonds, who is the assistant superintendent of the asylum, and showed highly intelligent training. There were about 400 of them, ranging in age from 10 to 14, and they wore the khaki uniform. The program was as follows: 1. Review of the Cadet Corps band and field music, by Colonel Appleton and staff; 2. Exhibition by field music; 3. Exhibition drill by selected company; 4. Review of Junior Drum Corps; 5. Drill with music (a), Calisthenics; (b) Butt's manual; 6. U.S. Army bugle calls, trumpeters; 7. rally round the flag; 8. Evening parade.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War takes pleasure in announcing that the National Council at its meeting held on April 6, 1908, authorized the issuance of a charter to Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, Col. George H. Harries, Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, Capt. Richard D. Simms, Lieut. Ralph H. Chappell and Ensign W. Pitt Scott, for the formation of a Commandery of the Order in the District of Columbia; that such charter has been duly issued and that the commandery was duly organized in the city of Washington on April 18, 1908. The communications directed to the Commandery of the District of Columbia should be addressed to either of the following officers: Commander, Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, The Portner, Washington, D.C.; recorder, Capt. Richard D. Simms, 36th and M street, Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Rich, 26th U.S. Inf., who was tried before a G.C.M. on April 16 and 17 at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, was found not guilty of the charge and specifications and was acquitted, the proceedings and findings being approved by Brig. Gen. A. L. Myer, commanding the Department of Texas. The court was made up as follows: Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th Inf.; Major Lucien G. Berry, 3d F.A.; Capts. Harry G. Bishop, 3d F.A.; Fred T. Austin, 3d F.A.; Clifton C. Kinney, 9th Inf.; Augustine McIntyre, 3d F.A., and Tillman Campbell, 3d F.A.; 1st Lieuts. Kaolin L. Whitson, 9th Inf.; Robert L. Evans, 9th Inf.; Paul M. Goodrich, 9th Inf.; Horatio I. Lawrence, 9th Inf., and Walter E. Prosser, 3d F.A.; 2d Lieut. Henry S. Brinkerhoff, jr., 9th Inf.; Capt. Edward T. Donnelly, 1st F.A., judge advocate. Major Walde E. Ayer, 9th U.S. Inf., was counsel for the accused, assisted by Judge E. B. Perkins, of Dallas, Tex. The specifications of the charge alleged that the accused failed to meet certain financial obligations. Lieutenant Rich received his order at Manila to return to trial to the United States about Jan. 1 last, but prior to that time he had made application for a transfer to the 24th Infantry, which regiment was returning to the States. This application, although it had been approved in the Philippines, was held up, pending a decision in the G.C.M. against Lieutenant Rich in the States. Lieutenant Rich is now en route to the Philippines to rejoin his old regiment and sail on the transport Sheridan. It is understood that he desires to remain on duty with the 26th Infantry instead of being transferred.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, 2d U.S. Cav., at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, April 18.

Capt. Kossuth Niles, U.S.N., has been ordered to assume command of the U.S.S. Louisiana on May 15.

A daughter, Margaret, was born to the wife of Lieut. Sidney A. Merriam, U.S.M.C., at Key West, Fla., April 19.

Lieut. Comdr. Victor Blue, U.S.N., will be on duty on the U.S.S. North Carolina as navigator when that vessel is commissioned.

A daughter, Bradford Johnson, was born to the wife of the Rev. E. D. Johnson, at West Pittston, Pa., April 19. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N.

Civil Engr. L. M. Cox, U.S.N., was detached from duty at the yards and docks department, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty at the New York Navy Yard to superintend the construction of a drydock at that yard.

Adjut. Gen. James DeArmond, of Missouri, was a guest of Colonel Lechman and officers of the 3d Regt., N.G.M., on Sunday, April 19, and attended Easter services with the regiment at the Central M.E. church, Kansas City, April 19.

Mr. Henry Clews, the well-known banker, has received an official notice from Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, of Japan, that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor has conferred upon him the imperial decoration in recognition of his valuable service to Japan, and that in due time Ambassador Takahira, in Washington, will officially present it to him.

Lieut. William R. Cushman, U.S.N., is a guest at the Hotel Gotham, New York. The wedding reception of Lieut. George Beavers, U.S.A., and Miss Mildred Hunter Arden was one of the social events of the past week at the Gotham, and there was a large attendance of Army and Navy officers and their families. Capt. G. P. Cotten, U.S.A., is among the regular residents of this hotel.

Major J. C. Sanford, Gen. W. S. Edgerly, Capt. W. R. Davis, Lieut. G. P. Tyner, and Major J. B. Jackson, U.S.A.; Major Thomas W. Raymond, U.S.A., and Mrs. Raymond and the Misses Raymond; Rear Admiral F. H. Delano, U.S.N., and Mrs. Delano; Capt. J. M. Love, jr., U.S.A., and Lieut. J. S. Cecil, U.S.A., were among the guests at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., April 29.

Col. and Mrs. White, U.S.M.C., of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, New Hampshire, were recently visitors in Portland, Me., as the guests of Col. and Mrs. F. E. Boothby, of that city. In honor of their guests, Col. and Mrs. Boothby gave a box party at the Jefferson theater, and in addition to Col. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Calvin Austin, of Boston, and Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Morrow, of Portland, were of the party.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., according to accounts from Paso Robles, Cal., continues to improve. He enjoyed an automobile ride on April 26 to Old Mission San Miguel, nine miles from Paso Robles Hot Springs. He was accompanied by Mrs. Evans, Dr. McDonald and James Horsburg. It is announced that Rear Admiral Evans will rejoin the Atlantic Fleet on May 1, and will take command of the fleet for its visit to San Francisco, hauling down his flag on May 9.

The death of Rear Admiral George B. Balch at Raleigh, N.C., on April 16, recalls his act of bravery early in the Civil War, when he was executive officer on the Sabine, bound for the attack on Port Royal. The Sabine fell in at night in a stormy sea with the transport Governor, which had four hundred marines on board, and was in a sinking condition. Lieutenant Balch called for volunteers. In a small boat he went close to the Governor, and, by his ingenuity, was able to save all on board, except seven marines, who, not obeying his orders, were drowned. The transport sank under the stern of the Sabine.

The District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., has nominated the following officers for the ensuing year, and these will be voted for at the annual meeting on May 6: For commander, Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A.; for senior vice-commander, Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, U.S.N.; for junior vice-commander, Brevet Brig. Gen. William W. Dudley, U.S.V.; for recorder, Major William P. Huxford, U.S.A.; for registrar, Pay Dir. Leonard A. Frailey, U.S.N.; for treasurer, 1st Lieut. William B. Thompson, U.S.V.; for chancellor, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Whipple, U.S.A., hereditary; for chaplain, Rev. David H. Buel, hereditary; for the council, Brevet Lieut. Col. George W. Schuyler, U.S.V.; Capt. Gilbert M. Husted, U.S.V.; Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A. (succession); Brevet Brig. Gen. Ira C. Abbott, U.S.V.; Chief Engr. Absalom Kirby, U.S.N.

The French cruiser D'Estrees, Captain Jourden, on a brief visit to New York, was thronged with visitors on April 26, as she lay off Eighty-fourth street in the Hudson river. She was at Port au Prince, Hayti, during nocturnal execution of a number of men on March 15, accused of attempting to incite a revolution a few days after President Nord Alexis had quelled a rising against his administration. Officers of the D'Estrees declare the executions were of the most brutal description. There were not enough graves dug for all the persons who were shot, and one prominent merchant had to sit and watch the soldiers dig his future burial place. As the firing squad was in a hurry his grave was dug only of sufficient size to allow him to be buried with his arms and knees together. The bullets failed to kill him and he was jumbled into the hole, which was yet too small. Then the grave diggers pushed him in with their shovels, and while they were covering him he sought to protest by moving his hands. The French officers said the brutality was worthy of the most unenlightened savages in Central Africa. Some eighty refugees were given protection on the French warship.

On Holy Thursday Chaplain Walter G. Isaacs conducted the usual evening services at the New York Naval Hospital, preaching an interesting sermon appropriate to Holy Week. At the close of the service the Holy Communion was administered, quite a large number of the patients and visitors taking part in the communion services. This is probably the first time the communion has been administered at the hospital since the chapel was built, that is, by a Protestant chaplain. On Easter Sunday at the navy yard most interesting services were held. The library on Cob Dock where services are held was beautifully decorated with palms, flowering plants and cut flowers furnished by Mrs. Russell Sage and artistically arranged by several members of the electrical class. Members of the Hanson Place Methodist church, Brooklyn, rendered two Easter anthems, while Miss Dennison sang "There Is a Green Hill Far Away" (Gounod). Chaplain Isaacs preached an interesting and impressive sermon on "The First Easter Morning," after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated, about one-third of the young men—fifty-five—taking part in the celebration.

Mrs. Powell, widow of Col. W. H. Powell, and her daughter, Mrs. Koehler, left Washington April 30 for their summer home at Sacket Harbor, New York.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Clarence Edwards, U.S.A., had dining with him in Washington, D.C., April 25, Col. and Mrs. Denny, Major and Mrs. McCawley, and others.

Mrs. R. W. Plummer, wife of Dr. Plummer, surgeon of the U.S.S. Idaho, after several days' visit in Washington, D.C., has returned to Philadelphia to take possession of her recently completed home there.

The Vice-President has appointed Mr. Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Connecticut, and Mr. James B. McCleary, of Kentucky, members of the Board of Visitors on the part of the Senate to attend the next annual examination of cadets at the Military Academy.

On Easter Sunday in the memorial chapel at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Chaplain Silver baptized Dorothy Anne, the infant daughter of Captain Ingram, 10th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Ingram. Miss Alice Barker, of Chicago, a sister of Mrs. Ingram, and Miss Annie Moyle, of San Francisco, are the child's godmothers, while Captain Fasset, 13th U.S. Inf., is her godfather.

The Connecticut Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, held its annual meeting at the Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn., Saturday, April 25, at which the following officers were elected: Commander, George M. Cole, Hartford; senior vice-commander, Lucien F. Burpee, Waterbury; junior vice-commander, Edward V. Reynolds, New Haven; recorder, Louis F. Middlebrook, Hartford; registrar, Leonard B. Almy, Norwich; treasurer, Frank E. Johnson, Hartford; chaplain, Henry H. Kelsey, Hartford; council, Leonard B. Almy, Norwich; F. L. Averill, New Haven; Robert E. L. Hutchinson, New Haven; W. B. Dwight, Hartford; H. H. Saunders, Hartford; John Q. Tilson, New Haven; Gilbert L. Fitch, Stamford; John F. Moran, Hartford; Frank S. Cornwell, New Haven; Arthur H. Day, New Haven.

At the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., little Miss Barbara Curtis entertained her friends Thursday afternoon, April 23, at a very beautiful Easter party. The color scheme was yellow and white, the Easter colors. Graceful festoons of yellow and white crepe paper made a canopy of the ceiling, giving a sunlight effect, and Marguerites, both yellow and white, made a carpet for the bunnies and chickens that were the favors for the little guests. A large bunny two feet tall sitting on a bank of daisies formed the centerpiece, and at each plate was a daisy basket with colored egg in it. Those present were: Frances McIver, Willcox and Renwick McIver, Frances Estes, John DeWitt, Laura Keyes and Carol Hanigan, Ruth Ahrends, Margaret Cassidy, "Bill" Bowen, Charles Chapman, Jimmie Petty and Mary Webster and Anne Webster.

Capt. A. B. Willits, U.S.N., head of the steam engineering department of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., left April 21 for the works of the New York Shipbuilding Co., at Camden, N.J., where he has been ordered for duty as inspector of machinery. A pleasant incident of leave-taking was the presentation by the master workmen of the steam engineering department of a handsome gold-headed umbrella, and also a gold-headed cane, to Captain Willits. These were sent to his quarters, accompanied by a letter expressing their personal friendship, and their appreciation of him as head of the department. The master workmen had called in a body on Captain Willits Sunday evening, April 19, to say good-bye, and had been entertained at his home. Their gift of April 21 came as a complete surprise to the recipient. Captain Willits has been at the head of the department of steam engineering at the navy yard for three and a half years, and during that time a number of very radical changes have been made under his supervision. The machine shops, which were antiquated, have been entirely remodeled and modernized. Oil fuel has been introduced throughout the blacksmith and copper shops, and additional smaller buildings have been added to the plant. Also, the first gasoline motor ever built in the Navy was here constructed after Captain Willits's design, and is now in efficient operation in a 33-foot sailing launch. Capt. and Mrs. Willits will make their home in Philadelphia.

At the annual dinner, commemorative of General Grant's birthday, held at the Union League Club, under auspices of General Grant Post No. 327, G.A.R., and the Union League Club, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 27, Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., in responding for the Army, declared, among other things that the whole Army was not big enough to man the guns located in New York city. Colonel Heistand, in speaking of the Civil War, also said: "It was due to the unpreparedness of the North. The war had already cost \$5,000,000,000, more than enough to support a great army for fifty years, more than enough to build 1,000 battleships." After describing conditions which in the early period of our history made a large Army unnecessary, Colonel Heistand said: "Now all is changed. Europe, in a week's time, could pour its armed hosts upon the western shore of the Atlantic. It would take but a little while longer for any first-class power to do the same on our Pacific coast, and without a state of preparedness to meet them we could not expect to escape the penalty Russia paid in Manchuria for a like condition. I know of no nation to-day that entertains the slightest intention of making war on any other nation. But while we are calmly contemplating a fancied security under the drowsy spell of international lovemaking, other nations are more or less zealously strengthening their war establishment. To offset this military activity throughout the world, the United States is hesitating about the construction of a few additional warships and by neglect to provide adequate pay has permitted our Army to dwindle to little more than half its prescribed strength, and as they exist to-day our coast defenses are more of a menace than a protection to cities they were constructed to defend."

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1909 have been made during the past week: Harold H. Ashley, alternate, San Francisco, Cal.; Roy H. McVicker, Eagle Grove, Iowa; Harry Sturgeon, alternate, Clarion, Iowa; W. C. Caldwell, alternate, Athens, La.; Harold S. Vance, Port Huron, Mich.; Floyd S. Benjamin, alternate, Romeo, Mich.; Wm. B. Roseyear, jr., Saginaw, Mich.; James V. Bush, alternate, Corunna, Mich.; Ernest A. Perkins, alternate, Cass City, Mich.; Roscoe P. Ray, Kosciusko, Miss.; Clarence S. Leavell, alternate, Oxford, Miss.; Basil M. Stevens, Hoboken, N.J.; William L. Madden, alternate, Jersey City, N.J.; Francis K. Newcomer, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Raymond C. Burg, alternate, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Haggerty, alternate, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Daniel W. Colhenn, Lynchburg, Va.; George W. Sliney, Thermopolis, Wyo.; Richard M. Boecke, alternate, Sheridan, Wyo.; Beriah M. Thompson, alternate, Cheyenne, Wyo.

After a comfortable winter in their Orlando, Fla., home, Gen. A. B. Carey, U.S.A., and wife left for their Vineyard Haven, Mass., home for the summer.

Admiral and Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis have left the Hotel Trocha, and visited Mr. Morgan, the American Minister at Marianao, before leaving Havana. They sailed for New York April 22.

The venerable mother of the late Capt. Harry Readre and Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., was confirmed in St. Anne's Episcopal church, Lowell, Mass., by Bishop Lawrence, April 26, 1908. Mrs. Reade is in her ninety-fourth year.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., sail on May 16 from Philadelphia to Liverpool for a year's leave abroad. They will tour in their automobile most of the time. Their address will be Care Brown, Shipley & Co., London.

Mrs. Edgar A. Macklin and son, who have been visiting her parents at 3207 Highland avenue, Kansas City, Mo., have joined Captain Macklin at Fort Bayard, N.M. The Captain is convalescing and is on duty as commissary and purchasing officer.

No date has been set for the wedding of Miss Imogene Hoyle and Lieut. James A. Shannon, U.S.A., but it will probably take place in the late summer at Fort Slocum, N.Y., where Colonel Hoyle is in command. Lieutenant Shannon sails for the United States on the transport leaving Manila May 15, and will be stationed at Fort Riley, Kas.

The Easter menu of Co. I, 19th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., was neatly printed on Japanese napkins, which were ornamented with an American shield and flags in gold and colors. The menu was as follows: Breakfast: Pork chops, cream gravy, fried eggs, creamed potatoes, hot muffins; peaches with cream; bread, butter, coffee. Dinner: Cream tomato soup, roast veal, gravy, mashed potatoes, stuffed eggs, lima beans, lettuce; mince pie, pumpkin pie, hot pop overs, buttered; ice cream, assorted layer cake, bread, butter, coffee. Supper: Cold sliced meats, potato salad with mayonnaise dressing; pies, cakes, Parkerhouse rolls, bread, butter, coffee, coco. The commissioned officers of the company are Capt. Edward S. Walton, 1st Lieut. Frederic G. Kellond, 2d Lieut. Harry H. Bissell. The first sergeant is George W. Hilton.

Lord Charles Beresford is so much like our "Bob" Evans that Current Literature says they might be said to tick like two clocks, that being especially true, we take it, when they regulate the "watch." While not at this instant so conspicuous an international figure as is our Bob Evans, there was a time when people who had yet to learn about Bob Evans knew all about Charlie Beresford, says the magazine. Bob is thought by some to be rather more profane than Charlie; but, on the other hand, Charlie is a good deal more insubordinate than Bob. Each has passed his sixtieth year and commands the finest of his country's squadrons, but whereas our Bob is well known by name to the English, their Charlie—despite his visits here—remains an unfamiliar personality among ourselves. Yet not even Bob Evans is a better sailor than Lord Charles Beresford.

Concerning the paragraph about Columbia graduates published recently, Gen. Charles King, captain, U.S.A., says: "The JOURNAL followed us away up here in Lake Superior, where my seven weeks' tour of inspection lands us every spring. It was pleasant to read the reference to Church and Slipper of the honor men of Columbia in days when I was a boy in the President's household. The former I knew only with that distant reverence with which a grammar school lad regards a senior, but Slipper became my teacher (succeeding Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, from whom there came a delightful letter last week), and I grew to hold him in honor and affection. He, like Tuttle, was a man. Oddly enough, the first bit of writing I did, descriptive of garrison life, was for the JOURNAL, and at Slipper's suggestion. That was in the winter of '67-'68 at New Orleans. The news of his early death was a sorrow to me."

Col. Charles F. Williams Garrison No. 112, Army and Navy Union, with fifty-seven charter members, was mustered in April 21, 1908, at the marine barracks, navy yard, New York, by the following visiting officers from General Custer Garrison No. 2, Brooklyn, N.Y.: George Reifsneider, James Long, John Williams, Thomas J. McGreal, C. H. Stevens, Harry Weeder, Alexander McLean, Edward V. Auger, Rudolph Hautsch, William Freeman. The following officers-elect of the new garrison were duly installed into office: Senior Vice Commander, Jacob Schudnagies (sergeant major of post); senior vice commander, Edward E. Smith; junior vice commander, Stephen Murphy; adjutant, William T. Hayward; paymaster, William L. Riley; quartermaster, Peter Murphy; chaplain, William J. McIntyre; officer of the day, Charles R. French; officer of the guard, Charles Edwards; officer of the watch, Albert Burton. The new garrison was named in honor of the late Col. Charles F. Williams, U.S. Marine Corps. The organization of the new marine garrison is due to the earnest efforts of Special Inspector William W. Kehoe, gunnery sergeant, U.S.M.C., who is now in charge of the marine guard on the U.S.S. Topeka, prison ship at Portsmouth, N.H., and where, he says, he will organize another garrison of the Army and Navy Union.

The following admissions to the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War have been reported to the National Council during the past month: New York Commandery: Henry Croskey Mustin, lieut., U.S. Navy; Charles E. Maxfield, Michael T. Reagan, Ernest L. Hamilton, Edward Molineux Taylor, lieuts., U.S. Vols.; Charles B. Staats, Charles Weiser, Frederick C. Harriman, caps., U.S. Vols.; Arthur F. Cassals, James Wadsworth Furlow, James Sanders Hardin, caps., U.S. Army; Charles Edmund Davis, Walter K. Wheatley, majors, U.S. Vols.; John H. Dally, chief engr., U.S.R.C.S.; William H. Cushing, capt., U.S.R.C.S.; Gustave A. Carstensen, chaplain, U.S. Vols. Massachusetts Commandery: Thomas Newton Wood, capt., U.S.M.C.; Thomas Donallan Barron, lieut., U.S. Vols.; Herbert Lothrop Smith, ensign, U.S. Navy. Illinois Commandery: William F. Tucker, col., U.S. Army; Arthur A. Hausner, lieut., U.S. Vols.; Oscar P. Yeager, Alexander J. Renoe, James H. Stansfield, William H. Roberts, Frank H. Whitman, George P. Tyner, caps., U.S. Vols.; Bonner J. Baumer, lieut., U.S. Vols.; Arthur D. Rehn, James V. O'Donnell, Paul W. Linebarger, Henry L. Whipple, James M. McManus, lieuts., U.S. Vols.; William T. Shannon, Clifford Arrick, John J. Kyle, George P. Marquis, majors, U.S. Vols. California Commandery: John L. Clem, F. C. Prescott, majors, U.S. Vols.; D. L. Brainard, Samuel R. Jones, lieut. cols., U.S. Army; Charles D. McGettigan, lieut., U.S. Vols.; William H. Tobin, W. G. Haan, lieuts., U.S. Army; Herman J. Schlageter, capt., U.S. Vols. Indiana Commandery: James W. Fortune, capt., U.S. Vols.; Theodore J. Louden, major, U.S. Vols.

Lieut. Comdr. John R. Brady, U.S.N., has reported for duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Washington.

Capt. John Guest, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Guest closed their house in Hillyer place, Washington, D.C., April 25, preparatory to going to Europe.

A son was born to the wife of the Rev. Edward Johnson, of West Pittston, Pa., on Sunday, April 19. He is a grandson of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., retired.

Capt. George L. Dyer, U.S.N., commandant Charleston Navy Yard, has been spending the week in Washington on official duties connected with the equipment of the yard under his charge.

A special entertainment for the Cavalry and Artillery at Camp Columbia, Cuba, was given on the night of April 23 by a reproduction of the Co. A, 27th Infantry entertainment of vaudeville.

Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harbach, with their niece, Miss L. B. Otis, daughter of Major Gen. E. S. Otis, after a trip abroad, arrived in New York on April 30. After a few days' stay they will return to their home at Rochester, N.Y.

Surg. Cary D. Langhorne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Langhorne celebrated the anniversary of their marriage in Washington, D.C., April 30, by a dance at the home of Mrs. Langhorne's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff. The new mansion was beautified by quantities of roses and lilies, combined with spring blossoms, lilacs, dogwood and other shrubs. Surgeon and Mrs. Langhorne are soon to leave for Honolulu, where the former has been ordered.

The U.S. gunboat Dubuque has been placed at the disposal of United States Minister Russell, on which to leave Venezuela on a sixty days' leave, provided he is unable to obtain passage on the regular commercial steamers, as to which some doubt exists because of the prevalence of bubonic plague. The Dubuque's place as despatch boat will be taken by the gunboat Paducah, which will be under the direction of Secretary Sleeper, who in the absence of Mr. Russell will act as chargé d'affaires of the American Legation at Caracas.

"Grant Night" was celebrated at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Mass., April 27, in memory of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's birthday, by the Middlesex Club. Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, were among the speakers. There were other speakers, most of whom made laudatory reference to the Grant family. A band played lively military airs. The vocalists sang such additions to old war songs as "All We Want Is Four Little Battleships," "We Welcome You, Ulysses Grant," "Everybody Loves Jim Tanner," and a version of "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week, were the following: Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lincoln; Lieut. S. D. Maize, U.S.A., and Mrs. Maize; Major Thomas N. Raymond, U.S.A., and Mrs. Raymond; Lieut. L. P. Quinn, Gen. J. A. Buchanan and Capt. Herman Hall, U.S.A.; Ensign W. P. Hayes, Capt. J. C. Fremont and Midshipman G. K. Davis, U.S.N.; Capt. S. Rice, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rice; Capt. John O'Shea, U.S.A., and Mrs. O'Shea; Capt. O. W. Farr, U.S.A., and Mrs. Farr; Major C. L. Beckurts, U.S.A., and Mrs. Beckurts; Col. Herman Hall, Phil. Constabulary.

In the case of the suit brought by the government against Major H. M. Chittenden, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., for alleged frauds in the acquisition of certain coal lands in the state of Washington, the Attorney General of the United States, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, has ordered the suit dismissed. It was found upon further investigation that the information upon which the suit had been brought was entirely unfounded, that the transaction was perfectly legal, and that there was no fraud or conspiracy, intentional or technical, in the transaction. The letter of the Secretary of the Interior to the Attorney General completely exonerates Major Chittenden and his associates.

At the military May hop at Washington Barracks Tuesday night, May 5, for the benefit of the Rough Riders' monument fund, which Mrs. Allyn K. Capron is arranging, she will be assisted by the following executive committee: Miss Adee, the Misses Abbott, Miss Anne Bayard, Miss Helen Depew, Miss Helen Downing, Miss Garlington, Miss Granger, Miss Julia Heyl, Miss Knox, Miss Portner, the Misses Sessions, Miss Hanna Taylor and Miss Louise White. The patronesses are Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. Garlington, Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Aleshire, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Humphrey, Miss Gillespie, Mrs. Koester, Mrs. Havar, Mrs. Henley, Mrs. Hann Taylor and Mrs. George B. Davis.

Major Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in charge of government works in Washington, has been designated by the President as a delegate to the permanent international commission of the congresses of navigation, which is to meet at St. Petersburg May 15. Major H. F. Hodges, Corps of Engrs., the purchasing agent for the Isthmian Canal Commission, whose pressing duties in connection with that enterprise will not permit his leaving the United States at this time. Major Cosby will sail from New York May 6. During his absence the engineering works in Washington will be temporarily in charge of 1st Lieut. Elliott J. Dent, C.E.

A musical comedy entitled "The Prince of Parchese" was given at the Belasco Theater, Washington, D.C., the week of April 20-25 for the benefit of the National Junior Republic. The production was a great success in every way. Among the Army and Navy people in the cast and chorus were Miss Olga Converse, the daughter of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., retired, whose clever dancing was one of the hits of the show; Miss Sallie Garlington, the daughter of Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A.; Miss Sadie Murray, the daughter of Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.; the Misses Elizabeth and Alice Goodwin, daughters of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N.; Mr. Brewster Reamey, the son of Comdr. Lazarus S. Reamey, U.S.N., and Miss Isabelle Magruder, the daughter of Dr. Alexander Magruder, U.S.N., retired.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 24, 1908.

Promotion in the Army.

Medical Department.

Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, asst. surg., to be surgeon with the rank of major from April 22, 1908, vice Ives, retired.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 28, 1908.

Appointments in the Army.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry to be major general from April 29, 1908.

Col. Charles Morris, C.A.C., to be brigadier general.

Col. Philip Read, 28d Inf., to be brigadier general.

Promotions in the Army.

Medical Department.

Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, asst. surg., to be surgeon, with the rank of major, from April 15, 1908.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. George A. Dodd, 4th Cav., to be colonel from April 14, 1908.

Major John Pitcher, 2d Cav., to be lieutenant colonel from April 14, 1908.

Capt. Stephen L.H. Slocum, 1st Cav., to be major from April 14, 1908.

First Lieut. John W. Moore, 2d Cav., to be captain from April 14, 1908.

First Lieut. Marion C. Raynor, 5th Cav., to be captain from April 16, 1908.

To be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general from the dates on which they shall be retired from active service, respectively: Col. Henry M. Adams, C.E.; Col. Clinton B. Sears, C.E.; Col. Richard L. Hoxie, C.E.

Promotion in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Almon L. Parmenter, 21st Inf., to be major from April 24, 1908, vice Blauvelt, 16th Inf., detailed as paymaster.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O., APRIL 30, WAR DEPT.

Major Eugene O. Fecet relieved in Philippine Islands Aug. 1; to Boston for duty in fire control work of Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Clarence C. Culver relieved in Philippine Islands; assigned to Co. E, Signal Corps.

First Lieut. William N. Hughes, Jr., relieved Fort Leavenworth; ordered Aug. 1 to Philippines Division.

First Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda relieved Fort Leavenworth; ordered Aug. 1 to Philippines Division.

First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow relieved at Carlisle Military Academy, Arlington, Texas, Aug. 1; will join his troop.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston detailed as commandant of Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, July 1.

First Lieuts. Charles L. Foster, George F. Juennemann, Ernest G. Bingham, William A. Wickline, William A. Duncan and Herbert C. Gibler will report to examining board, General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, for examination.

Capt. Henry A. Webber, Frederick M. Hartsock, Douglas F. Duval, Clarence J. Manly, David Baker and James R. Churchill will report to Major William D. Crosby, president examining board, Army Medical Museum, Washington.

Leave one month to Capt. David L. Stone.

Leave three months, June 25, granted Capt. Francis W. Ralston.

G.O. 51, APRIL 8, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Ontario, at the mouth of the Oswego River, in Oswego county, N.Y., as they appear from the title papers on file in the office of the Judge Advocate General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 52, APRIL 9, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes instructions from the President concerning political activity of officers and employees in and under the War Department.

G.O. 57, APRIL 16, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Announces the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Constitution, at the entrance to the harbor of the city of Portsmouth, N.H.

G.O. 62, APRIL 24, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. II, G.O. No. 137, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Oct. 22, 1901; Par. I, G.O. No. 34, H.Q.A., A.G.O., April 3, 1902; G.O. No. 27, H.Q.A., A.G.O., March 11, 1903; Pars. III and IV, G.O. No. 36, W.D., Oct. 14, 1903; Par. 4, G.O. No. 108, W.D., June 20, 1904; G.O. No. 109, W.D., June 20, 1904; G.O. No. 171, W.D., Nov. 8, 1904; G.O. No. 23, W.D., Feb. 14, 1905; Par. II, G.O. No. 102, W.D., June 29, 1905; Par. III, G.O. No. 72, W.D., April 3, 1907; Pars. I and II, G.O. No. 167, W.D., Aug. 12, 1907; Par. I, G.O. No. 188, W.D., Sept. 10, 1907, and all other orders or instructions in conflict with this order are rescinded.

II. Defines in accordance with the provisions of Par. 296, A.R., as amended by G.O. 32, W.D., Feb. 15, 1906; Par. II, G.O. 139, W.D., June 24, 1907; and Par. I, G.O. 180, W.D., Aug. 29, 1907, the limits of artillery districts, each district including also the place of storage of the mine property pertaining thereto.

The order also publishes instructions relative to the duties of commanders and staff officers of the Coast Artillery Corps and to inspections of the coast defenses by Engineer, Ordnance and Signal Corps officers, which we omit.

G.O. 65, APRIL 29, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Pars. 53 and 1392, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

53. Leaves of absence for three months, from date of graduation, will be allowed to graduates of the Military Academy. Such leaves will not be counted against them in subsequent applications for leave, but cannot be postponed to another time.

A graduate who is ordered on temporary duty at the Military Academy while on graduation leave will revert to leave status on completion of the duty and will be permitted to complete a period of three months on graduation leave exclusive of the time spent on such duty.

1392. A soldier must draw his deposit when he is discharged. He can then renew it after re-enlistment, and will be entitled to interest thereon from the date of such renewal. Failure to present the final statements leaves the money without interest until it is drawn and again deposited. A discharged soldier who desires, after re-enlistment, to have all or a part of the money due to him on discharge deposited under the provisions of Par. 1388, must furnish to the paymaster who makes payment on his final statements a written order requesting that such part of the amount due thereon as he may desire so deposited be transferred to his new account. The paymaster will file this order with the paid final statements as authority for this disposition of the money due to the soldier.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 58, APRIL 17, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. The following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

10274. Permanent heavy furniture will be assigned to officers' quarters by the Quartermaster General under the direction of the Secretary of War. All articles of such furniture will be marked with the number of the quarters to which they may be assigned, will be considered a part of such quarters, and will not be removed therefrom (except for repair or storage, or when the quarters are abandoned for use as officers' quarters) without authority of the Secretary of War. A memorandum receipt will be given by an officer to whom quarters have been assigned for the furniture therein supplied by the Quartermaster's Department, and he will be responsible for its proper care and will be charged with the amount of any damage thereto, other than that incident to fair wear and tear.

The quartermaster will include in the report called for by paragraph 1018 a statement of the condition of furniture placed in officers' quarters.

II. Paragraphs 724 and 1147, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

724. When the approved report of a surveying officer holds a common carrier, or a person not in the military Service of the United States, responsible for the loss of or damage to public property or stores, steps will at once be taken to make collection from the party so held responsible. Public property that has been in transit will be carefully checked upon as

rival at its destination by the receiving quartermaster with the bill of lading or manifest in order to ascertain if the carrier has fully carried out all obligations imposed upon him. Should any discrepancy, loss, or damage be found, the receiving quartermaster will at once make application for a surveying officer by whom the facts will be fully investigated (unless the carrier voluntarily assumes liability for the loss) and the money value of the damage or deficiency will be charged to the party responsible therefor, whether it be the invoicing officer or the carrier. The property will be delivered by the receiving quartermaster to the officer to whom it is invoiced or to other proper consignee with a statement of the deficiency or damage and that action by a surveying officer has been requested. Upon approval, the authority that approves the reports of the surveying officer will transmit one copy to the receiving quartermaster, one copy to the officer to whom the property is invoiced, and one copy to department headquarters.

In case the report of the surveying officer finds the invoicing officer responsible, one copy of the report will be sent to the invoicing officer instead of to the receiving quartermaster. In case the responsibility is fixed upon the carrier the receiving quartermaster will note on the bill of lading the deductions which shall be made for such loss or damage by the quartermaster who pays the account, and will attach to the bill of lading two copies of the approved report of the surveying officer. The quartermaster who pays the account will make the deduction and refund the amount stopped to the proper department, in the following manner, for example: If from an account of \$100 for transportation services there is a deduction of \$25 for ordnance stores lost, the quartermaster will take credit under the head "Transportation of the Army" for \$75 paid to the carrier, and also for \$25 deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of "Replacing ordnance and ordnance stores"; but if the deduction is on account of forage lost by the carrier, he will take credit on his account current, under transportation, for \$25 as carried to "Regular Supplies," under which head he will charge himself with that amount. If, in any instance, collection can not be made, that fact, together with reasons therefor, will be reported to the proper chief of bureau.

Should the officer to whom the property is invoiced on receipt of the same discover loss, damage, or discrepancy not noted by the receiving quartermaster, he will at once make application for a surveying officer, notifying the receiving quartermaster of the action.

1147. An officer who turns over supplies to another for transportation in the best condition in which it is possible to put them is relieved from any further responsibility therefor by the receipt of the officer to whom they are intrusted for transportation. Procedure in case of loss, damage, or deficiency found on arrival at destination will be as prescribed in paragraph 724.

III. Paragraph 1148, Army Regulations, is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 63, APRIL 27, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. The following paragraph is added to the Army Transport Service Regulations:

225%. Upon the arrival of an Army transport in a foreign port the commanding officer of the troops on board will immediately report, in person or through a proper representative, to the American ambassador at the port the character and number of troops on board, the probable length of stay, and any other information that may, in particular cases, be desirable. In the event that there is no American embassy at the port the report will be made to the American consul thereat.

II. Gives the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Leveet, on Cushing Island, in Portland Harbor, Me. III. All cooking apparatus, and all bake ovens and apparatus pertaining thereto, in the hands of the organized militia will be transferred from the quartermaster's returns to the subsistence returns to be rendered on Dec. 31, 1908, and will be carried on subsistence returns thereafter. To accomplish the transfer, accountable officers will file invoices with the subsistence returns and corresponding receipts with the quartermaster's returns.

G.O. APRIL 18, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

In honor of the arrival in this harbor of the United States Atlantic Fleet the following organizations in this department will participate in a parade in the city of San Francisco on Thursday, May 7, 1908, as a Provisional Brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

Engineers: Headquarters 1st Battalion, and Co. A, as a battalion of two companies, from Fort Mason, Cal.

Signal Corps: Co. E from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Infantry: 22d Regiment, U.S. Inf., from Angel Island, Cal.

Coast Artillery as Infantry: One Provisional Regiment of twelve companies from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; one Provisional Regiment consisting of three companies from Fort Baker, two from Fort Miley and one from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Field Artillery: 2d Battalion, 1st Field Art., from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Cavalry: 2d Squadron, 14th Cav., from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Staff: All officers of the Department Staff, except the Chief Ordnance Officer, will report to the Brigade Commander as his staff.

Uniform: Full-dress uniform will be worn.

Hour of March: All troops will arrive at Battery street (head of column resting on Market street) and take their proper places in column in time to start on parade march promptly at nine o'clock a.m.

Strength of Organizations: The maximum strength possible of each organization will take part in the parade. Only cooks, bakers, the sick and necessary guards will be excused.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

JOSEPH W. DUNCAN, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 66, APRIL 16, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Given dates and instructions relative to the Pacific rifle competition for 1908 of troops stationed in the Departments of California and the Columbia, to be held at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., as follows:

Pacific Rifle Competition—July 20 to 24, inclusive; preceded by the preliminary practice on July 17 and 18.

Pacific Pistol Competition—July 27 and 28.

G.O. 67, APRIL 17, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Headquarters, 2d Battalion, Cos. C, L and 2d Battalion, 22d Infantry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed on May 5, 1908, to Angel Island, Cal., reporting on arrival to the commanding officer, 22d Infantry, for duty in connection with the naval parade on May 7, 1908. The above named organizations will return to their proper station on or about May 9, 1908.

CIRCULAR 9, APRIL 21, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

On and after May 1, 1908, the offices, headquarters Department of California, comprising the commanding general, aide-de-camp, chief of staff, adjutant general, inspector general, judge advocate, chief quartermaster, chief commissary, chief surgeon, chief engineer officer and chief signal officer will be located in the Chronicle building, this city. The office of the chief paymaster is now located in the Chronicle building.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

JOSEPH W. DUNCAN, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 39, APRIL 15, 1908, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

G.O. No. 12, c.s., these headquarters, is amended so as to advance the target season at Fort Egbert, Alaska, from May 1, 1908, to April 15, 1908. The season will accordingly close July 15, 1908.

G.O. 60, APRIL 21, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

The Atlantic rifle and pistol competitions of 1908, comprising the troops stationed in the Department of the East and the Department of the Gulf, will be held at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

The preliminary practice for the rifle competition will begin on July 20, and will be followed by the regular rifle competition. The pistol competition will immediately follow the rifle competition.

The Atlantic competitions will be under the supervision of Major John S. Mallory, 12th Inf.

CIRCULAR 8, APRIL 9, 1908, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Publishes instructions relative to transportation matters in connection with the encampment of militia of the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina, at posts in the Department of the Gulf, during the year 1908.

CIR. 18, APRIL 18, 1908, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The statements of witnesses required by Par. 961, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 32, W.D., c.s., to accompany charges forwarded to these Headquarters, should be the statements of the witnesses themselves, and should be sufficiently full to disclose all the facts within their knowledge. The object of the amendment is to give the Department Commander such an understanding of the case as will enable him to pass upon the sufficiency of the charges and to determine the advisability of their reference for trial by a general court-martial or by an inferior court. What is desired is a statement of the facts within the knowledge of the witnesses, and not a statement or conclusion of the officer preferring the charges that certain witnesses can or will testify along certain lines.

By command of Brigadier General Morton:

W. P. EVANS, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 9, APRIL 8, 1908, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

It being noted that nearly every breakdown in the telephone service in the department during the past six months has been due to unskilled attempts to change the connections in telephones or switchboards, post commanders will hereafter issue and enforce orders forbidding any dismantling of telephones or switchboards for any purpose. When telephone service at a post is interrupted, it will be reported at once to the chief signal officer of the department, who will take proper steps to remedy any trouble reported.

By command of Brigadier General Myer:

H. L. RIPLEY, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 17, FEB. 26, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

In consequence of G.O. 10, W.D., Jan. 18, 1908, so much of G.O. 58, Dec. 9, 1907, these headquarters, as relates to movements of troops to take place in this division upon the arrival and departure of transports, is amended by adding the following:

March.—The field and staff, 1st Battalion, and Batteries A and B, 5th Field Artillery, will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Panganga, for station, relieving the field and staff, 2d Battalion and Batteries D and E, 5th Field Artillery, which upon being relieved will proceed to Manila and embark on the transport Crook on or about March 31, 1908, and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., en route under War Department orders for station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

November.—Battery C, 5th Field Artillery, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for station, relieving Battery F, 5th Field Artillery, which, upon being relieved, will proceed to Manila and embark on the transport on or about Nov. 14, 1908, and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., en route under War Department orders for station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

G.O. 11, FEB. 17, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Publishes accompanying tables exhibiting the results of the competition rifle and pistol competitions, held at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., January, 1908.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Major Gen. Charles B. Hall from active service on April 29, 1908, is announced. (April 29, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Q.M., is relieved from further station at Mobile, Ala., and will take station at Fort Morgan, Ala., in connection with his duties as constructing quartermaster at that post. (April 27, W.D.)

Paragraph 9, S.O. 70, these headquarters, April 16, 1908, relieving Capt. Stanley H. Ford, Q.M., from duty with this Army, is revoked. (April 21, A.C.P.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles F. Cook, Philippine Islands, will be sent on the first available transport to San Francisco. (April 25, W.D.)

Capt. Archibald W. Butt, Q.M., is detailed as a member of the permanent board of officers appointed for the purpose of examining into questions of responsibility for government property and stores as may from time to time be referred to his board, vice Lieut. Col. John T. French, Jr., retired from active service. (April 28, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Willard D. Newbill, C.S. (April 25, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Joseph D. McKeany will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty. (April 23, D.E.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William R. Davis, asst. surg., Fort Mason, Cal., will report to the C.O., headquarters, band and Co. C, 2d Infantry, for duty, to accompany that command en route to Fort Thomas, Ky., and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (April 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 1, 1908, is granted Contract Surg. Joseph Pinquard, Fort Leavenworth. (April 20, D. Mo.)

Contract Surg. Andrew V. Stephenson, depot of recruits and casuals, Angel Island, Cal., will report to the C.O., 2d Inf., for duty to accompany the 3d Battalion of that regiment en route to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (April 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect April 25, 1908, is granted Contract Surg. John M. Hewitt, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (April 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 1, 1908, is granted Contract Surg. Andrew V. Stephenson, depot of recruits and casuals, Angel Island, Cal., will report to the C.O., 2d Inf., for duty to accompany the 3d Battalion of that regiment en route to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (April 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. William P. Banta, asst. surg., to take effect when his services can be spared at Fort Russell. (April 25, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Charles F. Craig, asst. surg., to take effect on or about July 1, 1908. (April 25, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Major Edward Champe Carter, surg., to take effect on or about June 1, 1908. (April 24, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Charles F. Craig, asst. surg., to take effect on or about July 1, 1908. (April 24, W.D.)

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year old). Dickie Weed; to Lieutenant Lewis, bay gelding (black stripe); Castor; to Lieutenant Sands, bay gelding (4-year old) Polaris; to Lieutenant Allin, black gelding. (6th F.A., April 20.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. Joseph J. Grace, C.A.C., will proceed to and take station at Palmetto, Ga., thence to Dallas, Ga., to enable him to continue the work on the progressive military map. (April 6, D.G.)

Capt. Alfred M. Mason, C.A.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, at that place, for observation and treatment. (April 24, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, O.A.C., is extended ten days. (April 24, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, effective on or about May 20, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis M. Hinkle, C.A.C. (April 24, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective on or about May 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Franc Lecoq, C.A.C. (April 23, D.E.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 93, c.e., these headquarters, as relates to the detail of the 57th Co., C.A.C., to participate in the Memorial Day parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in the Borough of Brooklyn, is amended by substituting the 56th Co., C.A.C., in place of the former organization. (April 27, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, effective on or about May 20, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis M. Hinkle, C.A.C. (April 24, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (April 24, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Major Harry L. Bailey, 2d Inf., now awaiting orders in Boston, will join his regiment at Fort Thomas, Ky. (April 27, W.D.)

Capt. Harrison J. Price, 2d Inf., now at Fort Wayne, Mich., will join the station of his company, Fort Thomas, Ky. (April 18, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. George E. Kumpe, 2d Inf., is relieved from duty with the Signal Corps, to take effect July 1, 1908, and will join regiment. (April 28, W.D.)

Capt. Thomas J. Fealy, 2d Inf., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (April 25, W.D.)

Color Sergt. Jeremiah Daley, 2d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 23, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Cyrus J. Dolph, 2d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 28, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., aide-de-camp, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty with station at Governors Island, N.Y., pending the arrival of Major Gen. Leonard Wood in the United States. (April 28, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Color Sergt. John Reed, 5th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 23, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Karl Truesdell, 5th Inf., will proceed to Newport News, Va., and embark on the first available transport for Havana, Cuba, and proceed to his proper station. (April 27, D.E.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his relief from re-creating duty, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 9th Inf. (April 23, W.D.)

Capt. Marion M. Weeks, 9th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (April 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. Herbert L. Evans, 9th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service at New Haven, Conn., relieving 1st Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 9th Inf., who will join his regiment. (April 23, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Eugene G. Ecker, 9th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service, will proceed to his home to await retirement. (April 29, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Leave for fifteen days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 1st Lieut. George K. Wilson, 11th Inf., to take effect about April 25, 1908. (April 22, A.C.P.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

The C.O., Fort Porter, N.Y., will send at the earliest practicable date, two of the four companies of the 12th Infantry, at his post, to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for their annual small arms target practice under the supervision of the post commander, Fort Niagara. Upon completion of their practice the two companies first sent will return to Fort Porter, and the remaining two companies will then be sent to Fort Niagara for their annual small arms practice under the same supervision. Upon completion of their practice the remaining two companies will return to Fort Porter. The movement to Fort Niagara and return to Fort Porter will be by marching, and every available opportunity will be taken advantage of to instruct the troops in matters pertaining to field service. (April 27, D.E.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 49, Feb. 28, 1908, W.D., as relates to Capt. Charles N. Murphy, 13th Inf., is revoked. (April 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf. (April 24, W.D.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 49, Feb. 28, 1908, W.D., as relates to Capt. Charles N. Murphy, 13th Inf., is revoked. (April 27, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 15th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (April 23, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, 15th Inf., having arrived in New York city, N.Y., from the Philippine Islands, will join his regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah. (April 24, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, 15th Inf. (April 25, W.D.)

Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th Inf., is assigned to duty as adjutant general of the District of Columbia militia, to take effect May 1, 1908. (April 23, W.D.)

Capt. Frank M. Savage, 15th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Douglas, Utah. (April 28, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Charles M. Bundel, 16th Inf. (April 27, W.D.)

Major William F. Blauvelt, 16th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy at the Pay Department. He will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and take station. (April 24, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave from May 1 to and including Aug. 31, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Winfield Harper, 17th Inf. (April 29, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

First Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., side-de-camp, having been selected as a competitor at the Cuban rifle competition, will proceed at such time as will enable him to report on May 1, 1908, at Camaguey. (April 20, A.C.P.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

First Lieut. Frederic G. Kellond, 19th Inf., from duty at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, to join his company. (April 29, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. Upon the expiration of his present leave he will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (April 28, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for one month, to terminate June 10, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Torrey B. Maghee, 24th Inf. (April 25, D.E.)

First Sergt. George Baylor, Co. M, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 24, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective on or about May 3, 1908, is

granted 1st Lieut. Edward B. Mitchell, 24th Inf. (April 27, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to terminate June 10, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Torrey B. Maghee, 24th Inf. (April 25, D.E.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

First Lieut. Clarence S. Nettles, 25th Inf., is relieved from further duty at headquarters, Department of the Colorado, and will proceed to San Francisco, for duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he may secure transportation, when he will join his regiment in the Philippines. (April 28, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for two months, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 2d Lieut. Charles C. Bankhead, 28th Inf. (April 16, A.C.P.)

BOARD OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E.; Major Thomas Ridgway, C.A.C.; Capt. Frank A. Grant, Q.M., is appointed to meet at the call of the senior member of the board at Newport News, Va., for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the Newport News dock (portable) recently constructed at Newport News. (April 29, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Capt. William E. Hunt, recently promoted from first lieutenant, 8th Inf., with rank from April 3, 1908, is assigned to the 22d Inf. (April 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, recently promoted from second lieutenant, 14th Cav., with rank from April 6, 1908, is assigned to the 13th Cav. He will join the station to which assigned. (April 25, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

Capt. William E. Hunt, recently promoted from first lieutenant, 8th Inf., with rank from April 3, 1908, is assigned to the 22d Inf. (April 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, recently promoted from second lieutenant, 14th Cav., with rank from April 6, 1908, is assigned to the 13th Cav. He will join the station to which assigned. (April 25, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. Fielding L. Poindexter, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill. (April 25, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Leave for sixteen days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 2d Lieut. Howard W. Stone, U.S.M.C., to take effect about May 22, 1908. (April 20, A.C.P.)

The following officers are detailed for duty in connection with the Cuban rifle competition and the Cuban pistol competition to be held at Camaguey, Province of Camaguey, commencing May 4, 1908: Chief range officer: Capt. Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf., vice Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf., relieved. Range officers: Capt. Halsey E. Yates, 17th Inf., vice 1st Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Inf., relieved; 1st Lieut. Lorenzo D. Gasser, 28th Inf., vice 1st Lieut. George M. Holley, 11th Inf., relieved; 1st Lieut. Alex M. Hall, 28th Inf., vice 2d Lieut. Charles C. Bankhead, 28th Inf., relieved. (April 20, A.C.P.)

Major Mason M. Patrick, C.E., chief engineer officer, having been selected as a competitor at the Cuban rifle competition and the Cuban pistol competition, will proceed at such time as will enable him to report on May 1, 1908, at Camaguey. (April 20, A.C.P.)

MASTER SIGNAL ELECTRICIANS.

Master Signal Electrician Milan A. Loosley, Fort Wood, will be sent to Denver, to relieve Master Signal Electrician John F. Dillon, who will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (April 28, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle.

CROOK—Arrived at Honolulu April 25; to sail April 30 for San Francisco.

DIX—At Seattle.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News.

LOGAN—At San Francisco.

MCLELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—At Newport News.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Arrived at Guam April 30, bound for Manila.

SUMNER—At Newport News.

THOMAS—Left Nagasaki April 21 for Honolulu.

WARREN—At Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Lieut. Paul Hurst, temporary, relieving Capt. H. W. Stamford, sick, at Seattle, Wash.

LUSCUM—Lieut. W. M. Goodale, in Philippine waters.

WYFIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Fort Hunt, Va. Address: Army Building, New York.

ZAFIRO—Army cable storeship. Bremerton, Washington. The Zafiro is to be turned over to the Q.D.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS REORGANIZATION.

We publish below the list of officers of the Medical Corps whose names were sent to the Senate this week to be confirmed to be "recommissioned," according to the language of the act, in the rank to which they are at present entitled. The names of those entitled to promotion under the provisions of the bill will be sent to the Senate probably next week. There are still five vacancies in the grade of colonel to be filled; twelve in that of lieutenant colonel; forty-five in that of major, and eighty-eight in those of captain and first lieutenant.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 29, 1908.

REAPPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

For reappointment as officers of the Medical Corps of the Army with rank from the dates specified after their respective names.

Assistant surgeons general to be colonels.

Joseph B. Girard, Sept. 7, 1902; William C. Gorgas, March 9, 1903; Philip F. Harvey, Aug. 6, 1903; Charles B. Byrne, Aug. 9, 1903; Valery Havard, April 26, 1904; John Van R. Hoff, Jan. 19, 1905; George W. Adair, April 6, 1905; Louis M. Maus, May 10, 1907; Blair D. Taylor, March 31, 1908.

Deputy surgeons general to be lieutenant colonels.

George H. Torney, Aug. 6, 1903; Louis W. Crumpton, Aug. 9, 1903; Daniel M. Appel, Aug. 3, 1904; Harry O. Perley, Aug. 14, 1904; William B. Davis, Jan. 19, 1905; William W. Gray, April 6, 1905; Louis Brechemier, July 1, 1905; Louis A. La Garde, March 17, 1906; John M. Banister, March 29, 1906; Aaron H. Appel, May 10, 1907; Junius L. Powell, March 31, 1908; Charles Richard, April 10, 1908.

Surgeons to be majors.

W. Fitzhugh Carter, Nov. 30, 1897; Rudolph G. Ebert, April 17, 1898; Robert J. Gibson, April 23, 1898; William H. Arthur, Aug. 23, 1898; George E. Bushnell, Dec. 10, 1898; Henry P. Bingham, Dec. 15, 1898; Edward Champre Carter, Dec. 21, 1898; Marborough C. Wyeth, June 8, 1899; Richard W. Johnson, Nov. 6, 1899; William Stephenson, April 28, 1900; John L. Phillips, Oct. 8, 1900; William O. Borden, Feb. 2, 1901; Edgar A. Mearns, Feb. 2, 1901; Guy L. Edie, Feb. 2, 1901; William D. Crosby, Feb. 2, 1901; Charles M. Gandy, Feb. 2, 1901; Charles E. Ewing, Feb. 2, 1901; Walter D. Mc-

Caw, Feb. 2, 1901; Jefferson R. Keen, Feb. 2, 1901; Harry I. Raymond, Feb. 2, 1901.

William P. Kendall, Feb. 2, 1901; Edward R. Morris, Feb. 2, 1901; Henry S. T. Harris, Feb. 4, 1901; William B. Banister, April 2, 1901; Charles E. Woodruff, April 18, 1901; Paul Shillcock, June 7, 1901; Odgen Rafferty, Oct. 24, 1901; Charles V. Mason, Dec. 9, 1901; James D. Glennan, Jan. 1, 1902; Alfred E. Bradley, Jan. 1, 1902.

Charles Wilcox, April 7, 1902; Euclid B. Frick, June 28, 1902; Frank R. Keefer, June 30, 1902; Thomas U. Raymond, Aug. 12, 1902; Henry D. Snyder, Sept. 7, 1902; Philip G. Wales, Oct. 27, 1902; Allen M. Smith, Nov. 23, 1902; Joseph T. Clarke, Feb. 18, 1903; Merritt W. Ireland, Aug. 3, 1903; Henry C. Fisher, Aug. 9, 1903.

Henry A. Shaw, Sept. 22, 1903; Charles F. Kieffer, April 26, 1904; Francis A. Winter, Aug. 3, 1904; William E. Purviance, Aug. 14, 1904; George D. Deshon, Dec. 5, 1904; Champ C. McCulloch, Jr., Jan. 19, 1905; Frederick P. Reynolds, March 31, 1905; Robert S. Woodson, April 6, 1905; Harry M. Hallock, July 1, 1905; Paul F. Straub, March 17, 1906.

Alexander N. Stark, March 29, 1906; Charles Lynch, April 2, 1906; John S. Kulp, May 26, 1906; Edward L. Munson, July 11, 1906; James M. Kennedy, March 20, 1907; Deane C. Howard, April 24, 1907; William H. Wilson, May 10, 1907; William F. Lewis, April 10, 1908; Thomas S. Bratton, April 15, 1908; Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, April 22, 1908.

Assistant surgeons to be captains.

John H. Stone, Nov. 6, 1900; Irving W. Rand, Nov. 6, 1900; Powell C. Fauntleroy, Nov. 15, 1900; James S. Wilson, Dec. 16, 1900; Basil H. Dutcher, Oct. 26, 1901; Leigh A. Fuller, Oct. 27, 1901; George A. Skinner, Oct. 26, 1901; Carl R. Darnell, Oct. 26, 1901; Henry Page, Nov. 6, 1902; Bailey K. Ashford, Nov. 6, 1902.

Henry A. Webber, Nov. 6, 1902; Jere B. Clayton, Nov. 6, 1902; Weston P. Chamberlain, July 23, 1903; Edward R. Schreiner, July 28, 1903; Ira A. Shimer, July 23, 1903; Frederick M. Hartsock, July 23, 1903; Douglas F. Duval, July 23, 1903; Clarence J. Manly, July 23, 1903; David Baker, July 23, 1903; Albert E. Truby, July 23, 1903.

James R. Church, Aug. 8, 1903; Joseph H. Ford, Dec. 12, 1903; Peter M. Ashburn, Dec. 12, 1903; Elmer A. Dean, Dec. 12, 1903; Francis M. O. Usher, Dec. 12, 1903; Willard F. Truby, Dec. 12, 1903; Frederick F. Russell, Dec. 12, 1903; Edwin P. Wolfe, Dec. 12, 1903; Henry S. Greenleaf, Jan. 7, 1904; Christopher C. Collins, Jan. 30, 1904; Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., June 14, 1904; Samuel M. Waterhouse, July 23, 1904; Eugene H. Hartnett, July

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OF INTEREST TO VOLUNTEERS WHO ENLISTED IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

National Headquarters, United Spanish War Veterans, have received information from the Adjutant General, State of California, that about 480 volunteers, who enlisted in the State of California, have varying sums of money due them from that State. Some of those to whom money is due were rejected by the surgeon or the mustering officer. A list of those who have not received their money is on file at National Headquarters, U.S.W.V., and particulars thereof can be obtained by comrades interested, or, if deceased, by their heirs, by writing to Commander-in-Chief Walter S. Hale, U.S.W.V., Room 420, 58 State street, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE SOCIETY OF THE PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION

MAJ. GEN. FRED. D. GRANT, U.S.A., National Commander.

The society was organized at Caguas, Porto Rico, on October 11, 1898. All officers, soldiers and sailors who participated in that campaign or who served in Porto Rico prior to October 18, 1898, are eligible to membership. Annual dues \$1.00. Life membership \$20.00. No initiation fee. A grand reunion will be held in November. For information and application blanks address Captain J. C. DeVries, National Secretary, 196 Lenox avenue, New York city, N.Y.

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The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

Maj. Gen. H. S. HAWKINS, U.S.V., Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Pres.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to assistant secretary and Treasurer, Capt. H. C. CLARK, 1744 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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The workingmen of the world may yet have to thank the military system for a benefit that has so long demonstrated its value in the life of the soldier that a movement is spreading over the world that aims to give civilians the advantage of it. This is the principle of pensions. France has just passed a law providing for an annuity of \$72 to a workman reaching the age of sixty-five. England has been debating the proposal to give pension to every citizen at sixty-five whether rich or poor. Nova Scotia is expected this year to enact a law, giving coal

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ANNUAL SUPPLIES for Marine Corps. Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D.C., April 29, 1908. **SEALED PROPOSALS**, in duplicate, will be received at this office until ten a.m., May 25, 1908, and then be publicly opened, for furnishing laundry service, rations, fuel and forage at Portsmouth, N.H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R.I.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D.C.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S.C.; and Port Royal, S.C.; laundry service, rations and fuel at Pensacola, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; and Key West, Fla.; laundry service and rations at Iona Island, N.Y.; rations and forage at Williamsburg, Va.; forage at New London, Conn.; and ice at Washington, D.C. Proposal blanks and other information can be obtained upon application to this office, the Assistant Quartermaster, U.S. M.C., 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and the Commanding Officers or Post Quartermasters, Marine Barracks, at the stations named. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive informalities. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. F. L. DENNY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

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miners pensions at sixty-five, or in case of total disablement. The application of the pension principle to civil employees of the government is the purpose of a bill now before our own Congress, and Massachusetts has appointed a commission to study the question of pensions for all old citizens of the commonwealth. Germany was the first to move along this line. In 1889 it passed the old-age pension law, but asserted that the workman would be a better citizen if required to contribute to the pension fund than if the expense were borne by the imperial state treasury. This idea governs the French and Nova Scotian view of old-age pensions, but England talks of basing hers on taxation only.

U.S. Pension Commissioner Warner states that widows now on the pension roll will not be required to make application for the increase from \$8 to \$12 a month recently voted by Congress. The Commissioner has instructed the pension agents throughout the country to put the law into effect automatically. This action will result in a saving of several hundred thousand dollars to the pensioners affected. Widows not already on the rolls but who are entitled to the increase are required to make application as in the past.

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INCREASE OF PAY FOR THE SERVICES.

The conferees on the Army Appropriation Bill met Wednesday afternoon, April 29, and finished their work on the bill. The part of the bill of greatest interest to the Service was the pay clause, which was disposed of satisfactorily without the slightest difficulty. The result is that for the grades of general and lieutenant general no increase of pay was allowed, while for all other officers except captain and second lieutenant an increase of \$500 a year was made. In the case of captains an increase of \$600 was provided. In the case of second lieutenants the pay was fixed at \$1,700. In fixing the pay of captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants, the pay of those grades not mounted was taken as the basis from which to calculate the increase. It was also agreed that the maximum pay of a colonel should be \$5,000, of a lieutenant colonel \$4,500, and of a major \$4,000, thus doing away with "fogies" in these grades when the amounts named above shall be reached.

The text of the pay clause of the Army Appropriation Bill as agreed to by House and Senate conferees, April 29, is as given below. Benefit of six months' pay in case of death was also agreed to:

That hereafter the annual pay of officers of the Army of the several grades herein mentioned shall be as follows: Major general, \$8,000; brigadier general, \$6,000; colonel, \$4,000; lieutenant colonel, \$3,500; major, \$3,000; captain, \$2,400; first lieutenant, \$2,000; second lieutenant, \$1,700. And the pay of cadets at the Military Academy shall hereafter be \$600 a year. That hereafter the United States shall furnish mounts and horse equipments for all officers of the Army below the grade of major, required to be mounted, but in case any officer below the grade of major required to be mounted provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he shall receive an addition to his pay of \$150 per annum if he provides one mount, and \$200 per annum if he provides two mounts. Sec. 1267 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In no case shall the pay of a colonel exceed \$5,000 a year; the pay of a lieutenant colonel exceed \$4,500 a year, or the pay of a major exceed \$4,000 a year."

As the bill stands retired officers and retired enlisted men share in the increase. There had been rumors during the week that an effort would be made to insist on the clause passed by the House denying to retired enlisted men the benefit of the increase, but not a word of the kind was uttered in the conference. There need be no fear on the part of these men lest the words "pay of the grade at date of retirement," in the Act of 1885, may shut them out from the benefits of this bill, as it is held that this has no restrictive effect. The clause providing an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for maneuvers this summer was agreed to and the House conferees receded from the clause barring officers from participation in the rifle competition at Camp Perry, so that all officers below the grade of major are to be allowed to compete and teams from the Military and Naval Academies will be permitted to enter.

The pay provision for enlisted men gives an average increase of 36 per cent., and is as shown in the table which appears on page 947, with addition of \$6 extra pay per month for mess sergeants and \$9 for horseshoers.

It is expected that the conferees on the Army bill will have another meeting to decide on the appropriation of \$5,000 for entertainment of foreign officers visiting the United States, and the question of re-enlistment bonus. The conference reports will not be made to either house until next week.

In addition to the increase of pay, the bill carries the benefit clause placed in the bill in the Senate, to the effect that when an officer or enlisted man on the active list dies in consequence of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, his widow or any other person designated by him shall receive an amount equal to his pay for six months. The language of this clause as it appears in the bill is as follows:

That hereafter immediately upon official notification of the death from wounds or disease contracted in line of duty of any officer or enlisted man on the active list of the Army, the Paymaster General of the Army shall cause to be paid to the widow of such officer or enlisted man, or to any other person previously designated by him, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at the date of his death, less \$75 in the case of an officer and \$55 in the case of an enlisted man. From the amount thus reserved the Quartermaster's Department shall be reimbursed for expenses of interment, and the residue, if any, of the amount reserved shall be paid subsequently to the designated person. The Secretary of War shall establish regulations requiring each officer and enlisted man to designate the proper person to whom this amount shall be paid in case of death, and said amount shall be paid to that person from funds appropriated for the pay of the Army.

The only matter connected with the pay feature of the bill that was left in doubt at the time of the conference was the clause giving enlisted men for the first re-enlistment a bonus of three months' pay. The appropriation for this allowance was placed in the clause appropriating for the increase of pay for officers and enlisted men, which amounted to \$7,000,000, but the aggregate amount for the payment of the bonus was very small compared with the whole amount. Objection was made by Mr. Parker, one of the House conferees, and while Mr. Hull, chairman of the House Military Committee and chairman of

the House side of the conference, sustained the bonus, Mr. Hay, the minority conferee, voted with Mr. Parker, and when the conference adjourned the bonus was lost. It was finally agreed, however, to restore this item to the bill. This bonus is intended to induce men who have finished their first enlistment period to decide to re-enlist. It is much easier to get men to re-enlist the second and third time, but the first time often requires a good deal of deliberation. The increase of pay for the enlisted man from \$13 to \$15 a month is not likely to have much effect on re-enlistments, and as a matter of fact, it is the prospect of promotion and good pay for non-commissioned officers that is going to make the new pay bill fill up the Army. The bonus of three months' pay for the first re-enlistment was a good idea for the purpose intended, and its removal from the bill is a matter to be seriously regretted.

There is much that might be said of the history of the movement, which now promises to result so successfully, to secure better pay for the Army, and which will also result in better pay for the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Revenue Cutter Service. To Pay Director Cowie, who is no doubt better qualified than any other living man to draft a pay bill for the Navy, is due the greatest credit for taking the initiative in this whole pay increase movement. He began his efforts looking to a new pay schedule in the early months of the last Congress, and he brought to the elucidation of the many perplexing questions involved such a complete scope of information that he soon convinced many friends of the Services at both ends of the Capitol that justice and fair play demanded that provision be made for the better pay of the Army and Navy and the other Services. Representative Capron, of Rhode Island, in a most commendable display of public spirit, took it upon himself to urge on the Secretary of War that an organized effort be made to secure pay legislation. This resulted in the designation of Capt. Johnson Hagood, Coast Art. Corps, to prepare for the use of the committee of Congress all necessary data in regard to the necessity for a new law. The fact that all the Services were equally interested led the President to direct that the heads of the four executive departments concerned confer and agree on a bill.

Several conferences were held last summer and a draft of a bill for all the Services was prepared. Mr. Capron in the House and Senator Dick in the Senate introduced this bill, having introduced in the previous Congress a bill for a horizontal increase. The bill prepared by the department heads provided a graduated increase by percentages, and this measure had the approval of the President. It was regarded as a just and equitable distribution of the increase necessary. When the measure appeared in the Senate there was objection from Senator Hale to the idea of having the bill referred to the Military Committee, a position which he has consistently maintained to this day in his determined opposition to the idea of having pay for the Navy fixed by the Military Committee. The bill was referred to Mr. Hale's committee, where it now is. Senator Warren, seeing that the parliamentary situation promised nothing but absolute defeat for a pay bill for the Army, then introduced a bill for the Army based on the work of the conferences between the heads of the executive departments, giving the graduated increase of pay for officers and forty per cent. for enlisted men, and pressed this measure to consideration separately, as soon as he could, with the result that it was passed by the Senate. In the course of the debate on this bill Senator Bacon of Georgia offered, and the Senate adopted, the widows' benefit amendment which has now gone into the law. When the Army Appropriation Bill came over from the House to the Senate, so far as the pay question was concerned there appeared only a schedule providing increased pay for the enlisted men of the Army. This schedule had been worked out by Captain Hagood and members of the General Staff and was admirably calculated to remedy the conditions that had for many months been depleting the Army. The Senate Military Committee decided to place in the appropriation bill the pay bill that had been passed by the Senate, and to retain the schedule adopted by the House, for the pay of enlisted men.

In the meantime there had been a growing conviction in Army circles that now was the psychological moment to settle once for all the long disputed question of mounted and dismounted pay. The demand for an adjustment of this alleged incongruity in pay had broken out with redoubled emphasis during the summer of 1907, before the President directed action to be taken by the executive departments. Prominent Infantry officers had organized a movement pledging a large number of officers in that arm to support a competent presentation of their grievances to Congress. The movement was strong and formidable and calculated to produce bitter controversy, to the utter destruction of every prospect of better pay for the entire Service. Conservative influences, with credit to all concerned, prevailed to check the movement. The whole controversy came to a dead stop, and in doing so made a most convincing appeal to the sense of fair play on the part of officers high in position and influence. It was decided that the matter of mounted and dismounted pay should be adjusted if possible in conference, as to debate it on the floor of the House or Senate would be fatal to any good result to be sought.

Out of this came what is called the Nelson amendment, which ostensibly proposed a new schedule of pay for officers and contained two lines disposing of the mounted pay question by providing that the government should furnish mounts for all officers who should be mounted. To many at first, who were not in the secret, this looked like something wholly unlikely to be seriously considered. The

Senate Military Committee had framed a pay bill and passed it twice through the Senate, and to go back on it in conference would look like boys' play. At the same time there was a strong feeling in the committee that the matter presented an injustice to be set right. Senator Lodge had become interested in the case of Capt. Merch B. Stewart, of the 8th Infantry, who, while acting as instructor at West Point, had written a letter to a New York paper criticizing the incongruity of the difference in pay between Infantrymen and Cavalrymen, and for doing so had been summarily ordered to join his regiment, then in the Philippines, and when he had asked for a court of inquiry was refused. Probably if this incident had not occurred Senator Lodge would not have been armed with so much determination nor so forcible an argument. He became one of the conferees and carried his contention into the conference, where without much trouble the matter was settled.

No word of praise too strong can be said of Senator Warren, who, throughout the whole effort to pass the bill, has displayed a sagacity and force that have led always to success. Mr. Hull in the House has brought to the discussion of the pay problem a wealth of information and a loyalty that at every step of the struggle gave promise of ultimate victory. The associates of the two chairmen on both of the committees have a large measure of gratitude due them for their patient and intelligent cooperation.

The conferees on the Naval Appropriation Bill will be appointed in the next few days and conferences will begin toward the end of the coming week. The disposition of Senator Hale and Representative Foss, chairman of the respective Senate and House Naval Committees, has been to wait until the Army pay question is settled and then get to work on the Navy Pay Bill in conference. The twenty per cent. increase that was put in the Navy bill in the Senate was at the time recognized as a merely tentative proposition, intended to serve as a stop-gap until the Army conferees had completed their work, when the question of Navy pay could be settled to best advantage in conference. It is the general purpose on both sides of the conference to secure to the Navy as good pay, if not better, than has been provided for the Army. Mr. Hale is credited with a desire to dispose of the matter in a liberal manner. Mr. Foss says that pay as good as that now given the Army seems to him adequate. He also says that he would make up a schedule of pay which would be as good as present pay and allowances, and do away with allowances. The difficulty of making such a disposition of the matter will no doubt soon be demonstrated in the conference. There seems to be good ground for the expectation that when the work of the conference is completed it will be found that the Navy pay will no longer be made to run parallel with that of assimilated grades in the Army, but that a distinct schedule will be adopted which will be, in the language of a famous phrase, "equally as good." There will be an allowance for sea and beyond sea service, to correspond to the ten per cent. given Army officers for foreign service.

The deep-rooted belief that has held sway in a certain school of international benevolence for years that an empire in the founding of which arms had a large place can be permanently held together only by military power must be badly shaken by the treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, which has been quietly ratified by our Senate, for in this agreement there is an acknowledgment by England of relations of confidence between the mother country and the colonies which proves the existence of closer ties than are ever built on bayonet or sword. One provision of this treaty reserves to Great Britain "the right before concluding any special agreement in any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion of the British Empire to obtain the concurrence therein of the government of that dominion." While this language is too indefinite to be taken as a decisive pronouncement, it clearly foreshadows the early arrival of the time when Great Britain will be a federated empire and when its constituent parts will have equal political independence with England herself. In this latest treaty the Downing Street statesmen substantially admit that the best interests of Great Britain lie in obtaining the approval of such communities as Canada and Australia before policies are decided upon that may vitally affect them. England has long deferred to Canada's wishes in matters involving relations between the Dominion and this country, but the words of the treaty of arbitration make England's attitude and intentions clearer and more capable of imparting lessons to statesmen and reformers. Ever since the battle of Manila Bay a noisy coterie of Americans has insisted that by instituting control over the destiny of the Philippine archipelago we were drifting toward the imperialism of the British empire, an imperialism "begun in bloodshed and destined to end in bloodshed." Now comes this treaty to prove in official language the existence of what has been noticed for years, that the trend in the British Empire is not toward harsher methods of government, not toward the repression of colonial aspirations, not toward the denial of colonial rights, but towards concessions that ere long will make the empire an empire in name only and in reality a federation based upon electoral equality and the common interests of a common language. Instead, therefore, of the United States tending toward a retrogressive imperialism, we see that Great Britain is moving toward the American principle of constituting a vast republic or

empire out of self-governing states. That our attitude toward the Philippines has not turned English statesmen away from high ideals of republicanism and federation is a fairly good sign that we have been steadily moving along the path that was marked out by the fathers of the Republic.

The sinking of the British cruiser *Gladiator* by the American liner *St. Paul* in the British Channel has given opportunity for another illustration of the value of discipline. Though the *Gladiator* received its mortal blow in the dead of night and without previous warning of any kind the crew sprang to their places at the first word of command, and Captain Lumsden, true to the traditions of the navy, was the last to leave the ship. Any break from discipline might have resulted not only in the loss of more than the twenty-three who went to watery graves but in the drowning of the entire crew. The discipline aboard the *St. Paul*, on which the officers, despite the terrible shock of the impact, were able by their coolness to quiet the passengers, is another indication of the spread of naval methods of control to the merchant marine. If the time shall come when universal military training will be a part of the education of the youth of the country, a large and satisfactory return will be made in times of public danger. The other day in New York city a car of an elevated train caught fire. There was sufficient time for the passengers to escape into the other cars, but, never having been taught how to act in such emergencies, they leaped from the windows and trampled one another until many were injured. If the men who fought and struggled like wild beasts in their insensate fear had learned the lesson of discipline and orderly action in emergencies no doubt all would have got out of the burning car in safety. The greatest losses in catastrophes, such as burning theaters, hotels, ships, etc., are largely attributable to panic, and yet in the general scheme of instruction, with the exception perhaps of some of our public schools with their fire drills, no thought is taken as to how to educate this weakness out of human nature. To be able to act properly in a crowd in moments of great danger is not inborn; it is the result of being taught how to co-operate with others, and experience has shown that there is no training like the military to effect this.

In making a favorable report to the House on H.R. 394, setting aside a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the Philippines for school purposes, the Insular Committee call attention to the great need of primary and industrial school facilities in those islands, where there are upward of 500,000 children of school age, and the average enrollment last year was 347,000. Moro Province is not included in these estimates, it having its own separate school department. The Filipinos are shown to be strongly in favor of education for their children. A large proportion of the funds appropriated for construction last year was expended for schools giving special attention to industrial work, including practical instruction in agriculture and in domestic science for the young women. In the different schools of arts and trades instruction is given in English, arithmetic, geography, mechanical drawing, in the use and care of modern machinery and tools, in woodworking, including bench work, carving, turning, and cabinetmaking, in ironworking, including bench work, filing, blacksmithing, and iron machine work, and in finishing, including painting and varnishing. They are also beginning instruction "in advanced boat building and wheelwrighting." The Filipino boys are showing unusual aptitude for these lines of work and exhibit considerable dexterity. In the primary grades throughout the islands the industrial work includes weaving, hat making, drawing, elementary agriculture, woodworking (ship and carpentry), elementary pottery and masonry, the making of rope, cordage, brooms, brushes, etc., by the boys, and weaving, sewing, cooking, dyeing, bleaching, hat making, and pottery, for the girls.

Sunday work is one of the puzzling questions which confront the commanding officers of ships in the British navy. Article 703, of the King's Regulations, says "that the ship's company is not to be employed on Sundays in any work or duty other than that which may be strictly necessary for the public service." The words "necessary for public service" are the stumbling block in the way of a uniform interpretation of this regulation. A ship's company therefore always has to depend upon the construction the commanding officer places upon the word "necessary." Some admirals think it is necessary that the ships under their command shall observe Sunday as a day of rest, while others use the day for coaling ship. So, despite the flood of letters that reach the Admiralty from Sabbatarians in respect to a stricter observance of the Sabbath, the construing of the regulation is still left to the temperament of the officers themselves. When one of the American admirals not so long ago thought he would make the life of his sailors brighter by allowing them to go ashore and play baseball while off the coast he was met by a fusillade of protests from Sabbatarians of the town. Thus, while the British naval officials have been bothered by the question of Sunday work, the only aspect of the Sabbath problem that has engaged the attention of our officials has been that of amusement.

A supplemental estimate of appropriation for protecting the east shore line of the proving ground at Sandy Hook, N.J., has been submitted by the Secretary of War. It calls for \$30,000.

SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

With the conferees on the Army Appropriation Bill harmonizing their differences; with the Navy Bill passed by the Senate and sent to conference committee of the two houses, where it seems highly probable that the additions to the bill voted by the Senate, though many, will receive friendly treatment, from the fact that they are mostly incorporations of bills already favorably considered by the House; for these and other reasons dependent upon enacted and prospective legislation in the interest of the efficiency and well-being of the Services, their equipment and personnel, there is cause for a happy feeling all around. On pages 944-5 will be found the latest news regarding Service pay, and on pages 933-5 we publish the status of the Navy Bill at its passage by the Senate, together with an interesting account of debate upon the four-battleship proposition. The conferees appointed on the part of the House on the Navy Bill are Messrs. Foss, Loudenslager and Padgett.

Supplemental deficiency estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the year ending June 30, 1908, and for prior years, forwarded to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, amount to \$15,605,787.29. Of this sum the Revenue Cutter Service (under the Treasury Department) requires \$34,245.17, to carry out provisions of the R.C.S. law recently enacted, granting increase of rank and pay to officers, increased pay and a clothing allowance to enlisted men; and adding twenty commissioned junior officers to the personnel of the Service. The War Department requires \$1,231,025.12, all but \$912 of this amount being for the pay department. The Navy Department calls for \$4,313.60, for departmental work, and \$3,277,507.02, for the naval establishment, \$2,109,218 of this being for pay, 1908. The Marine Corps deficiency is \$303,936.96.

H.R. 16268, the Pension Appropriation Bill, which passed the House March 19, passed the Senate on April 28, amended to provide for the payment direct to inmates of Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes of pensions due them. The bill also calls for eighteen pension agencies instead of one only provided for by the House; increases the appropriation for clerk hire and other services in the agencies from \$335,000 to \$435,000. It provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall furnish free to all pensioners franked or penalty envelopes, properly addressed, to be used by said pensioners only for the return of their pension vouchers. The bill appropriates \$63,053,000.

S.R. 75, authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make a survey and examination for a continuous waterway from Boston, Mass., by various routes to Wilmington, N.C., passed the Senate April 24.

S. 643, for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Patrick Edward Connor, the great Indian fighter, passed the Senate April 25.

The Senate on April 29 passed a bill awarding a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton.

The Senate on April 22 passed S. 5295, for the erection at Arlington, Va., of a monument to the memory of Gen. William Campbell and the heroes of the battle of King's Mountain, which destroyed one wing of the British army and largely contributed to the defeat and surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. Jefferson declared "that memorable victory was the joyful annunciation of the turning of the tide of success which terminated the war of the Revolution with the seal of independence."

Among amendments intended to be proposed in the Senate to the Sundry Civil Bill, H.R. 21260, which is now before the House and a synopsis of which we publish on page 935, are the following:

Mr. Lodge. On page 170, line 7, strike out the words \$11,250,000 and insert the words \$12,850,000, including the purchase of two steamships of American registry for the use of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Mr. Wetmore.—For the construction and equipping of a steam revenue cutter, for service in Narragansett Bay and adjacent waters, with headquarters at Newport, R.I., to take the place of the revenue cutter Dexter, \$225,000.

Mr. Depew.—For the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue Cutter Service, for anchorage duty at the port of New York, to replace the revenue cutter Manhattan, now performing said service, \$80,000.

Mr. Taliaferro.—For the construction of one steam revenue cutter of the first class for service in the waters of Key West, Fla., \$250,000.

Mr. Fulton.—For the construction of one steam revenue cutter of the first class, for duty on the coast of Oregon, \$250,000.

Mr. Cullom.—To appropriate \$100,000 to meet the expenses on the part of the United States in the arbitration before the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, etc.

Favorable report has been made in the Senate on S. 6346, a substitute for a number of private pension bills. Among them S. 5717, for the relief of the widow of Manly B. Currie, late major and paymaster, U.S.A., and S. 5387, relief of the widow of Wiliam B. Schofield, late major and paymaster, U.S.A.

In reporting favorably on S. 142, providing for the deposit of a model of any vessel of war of the U.S. Navy bearing the name of a state of the U.S., in the capital building of said state, the Naval Committee of the Senate limit the cost of said model to \$3,500 each.

The application of the principle of retirement to the employees of the classified civil service is provided for in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Gillett (H.R. 21261). Out of the pay of each employee is to be set aside an amount which at compound interest at three and one-half per cent. shall purchase an annuity equal to one and one-half per cent. of his salary. Periods of services at different times in the Signal Corps or War Department prior to May 6, 1896, shall count in computing length of service. The classified civil service as defined in this bill includes all officers and employees in the executive civil service of the United States except persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and mere unskilled laborers. There are two ages of retirement, sixty-five and seventy years, according to the groups employees are in.

The bill, H.R. 21263, introduced April 25 by Mr. Burton, of Delaware, provides for the establishment of postal savings bank depositories for depositing savings at interest, with the security of the government for repayment. Post offices authorized to issue money orders are to be designated as depositories. It is urged in behalf of this bill that it will not only furnish the people with a safe depository for their money at low rate of interest, two per cent., but as the post-office certificates will circulate from hand to hand they will furnish an extraordinary currency, somewhat similar to clearing-house certificates; but having this great difference, that, whereas the clearing-house certificates are obligations or emergency currency based on the credit of an association of banks, the postal savings certificate would constitute an emergency currency based on the credit of the government itself. As

the money received for postal notes would be deposited in national banks at interest, there would be no loss of interest by the government and no withdrawal of money from circulation.

The bill, H.R. 12707, for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser, has been reported in the House amended to read: "That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized and empowered to place P.A. Engr. Julius A. Kaiser on the retired list, as a chief engineer with the rank of lieutenant commander, to date from June 29, 1906."

H. Con. Res. 10, as reported by the House Military Committee, is amended to direct the Secretary of War to detail an officer or officers of the Army to make a study and investigation of the lines of investment and defense of the city of Petersburg, Va., during the military operations about that city during the years 1864-5 by the Union and Confederate armies, and the existing maps of said lines of investment and defense, and to make such additional survey as may be necessary to show plainly: First, the position of the several defense lines, fortifications and roads which existed at that time; second, the portions of the lines and defenses occupied by the several Army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, companies, batteries, and other organizations of the Army, and the locations of the chief stations or headquarters of the several corps, divisions and headquarters of both armies, as far as it may now be possible to conveniently ascertain them.

S.R. 40, to provide for the transportation by sea of material and equipment for use in the construction of the Panama Canal in American vessels, which passed the Senate March 13, has been favorably reported in the House, amended by striking out the proviso that this resolution shall not apply to any port of the United States between which and the Isthmus of Panama there is no vessel owned by the U.S., nor by the Panama Railroad Company, nor vessels of the U.S., available at any such port when needed and adequate to carry the commerce offered between such port and the Isthmus of Panama.

Favorable report has been made in the House on S. 579, for the relief of John S. Higgins, paymaster, U.S.N.

Favorable report has been made on H.R. 21137, for the erection of a memorial monument for the suitable marking of the burial place of Gen. Richard Butler, 61 other officers, and about 630 American soldiers who were slaughtered by the Indians at Fort Recovery, O., while under the command of Gen. Arthur St. Clair; also to mark the burial place of the officers and soldiers who were killed in the battle known as General Wayne's victory, in 1794.

Secretary Metcalf, in making adverse recommendation on H.R. 19935, to restore Robert E. Carney, assistant engineer, U.S.N., retired, to the active list of the Navy, says: "Assistant Engineer Carney is at present borne on the retired list of staff officers of the Navy with the rank of ensign, having served on the active list (not including four years at the Naval Academy) from 1889 to December 31, 1896, when he was retired on account of incapacity, resulting from incident of Service. The bill in question provides for his appointment as a lieutenant commander on the active list, provided he establish his physical, mental, moral and professional fitness by examination pursuant to law. Under existing law (Act of June 7, 1900), 'any naval officer on the retired list may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be ordered to such duty as he may be able to perform at sea or on shore, and while so employed shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer of the active list of the grade from which he was retired.'

H.R. 17264, to place Lieut. Charles Webster, retired, upon the retired list with rank of commander, has been adversely reported upon by the Secretary of the Navy, who says: "Section 9 of the Personnel Act (March 3, 1899), provides that, for the purpose of creating vacancies, a board consisting of five rear admirals shall, as soon as practicable after June 1, select certain officers for compulsory retirement from the grades of captain, commander, lieutenant commander and lieutenant as constituted on June 30 of that year. Mr. Webster was No. 18 on the active list of lieutenants. In pursuance of the above provision of the Personnel Act, he was selected for retirement and transferred to the retired list, to date from June 30, 1907, with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade—i.e., lieutenant commander. Before being notified of his selection for retirement Mr. Webster had, on July 1 and 2, 1907, passed the professional and physical examinations for promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander. By reason of certain other retirements made in accordance with the recommendations of the board of rear admirals at the same time in pursuance of the same provision of law, Mr. Webster, had he not also been selected, would have been eligible for promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander on the active list to date from June 30, 1907."

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the House submitting a list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, shows War Department items amounting to \$54,368.52 and Navy Department \$27,462.67. The Secretary has also submitted an estimate for \$190,805.20, amounts allowed by the auditor for the War Department under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to surplus fund. For the Navy Department under same head \$36,390.26 is reported.

Bills before Congress appear on page 950.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The passage of the act increasing the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service, published in the preceding issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and the nomination by the President of Capt. Worth G. Ross for the new position of captain-commandant of the Service, call attention to the interesting fact that, though the Revenue Cutter Service is the oldest armed maritime force of the Government, it is the last to receive adequate recognition at the hands of Congress. It is not so generally known as it should be that the Service is eight years older than our Navy, and that it has taken active and efficient part in all the wars of the United States, except that with the Algerines, which was remote to permit the Revenue Cutter men to participate. It was in 1790 that the Revenue Cutter Service was organized by act of Congress for the enforcement of navigation and customs laws. As there was no naval establishment then, it was attached to the Treasury Department, then directed by Alexander Hamilton. Its first fleet comprised ten small single-masted light draught sailing vessels, manned by ten masters, thirty mates, forty mariners and twenty boys. The Service gradually growing, in 1799 Congress authorized the President to employ the "revenue cutters to defend the sea coast and to repel hostility to vessels and commerce within their jurisdiction." In those days there was much dangerous and important work for the cutters to turn their hand to. Piracy had become common on account of the many adventurers attracted to American

waters, and to suppress these water outlaws was the duty of the Revenue Cutter Service.

The embargo act of 1807, intended to offset Napoleon's decrees, imposed upon the cutters the task of guarding the seaboard and preventing the departure of unauthorized merchant ships. The Revenue Cutter men were actively engaged in the war of 1812 in patrolling the coast and repelling foreign invasion, and in the nullification troubles of 1832-33 several revenue vessels were stationed off Charleston prepared to enforce the tariff laws. Troops and munitions were transported and protection extended to settlers along the coast by the cutters in the Seminole war of 1836. The Revenue Cutter Service's first participation in large naval movements was in the Mexican war, when eight of its ships took part in the navy's attacks on Alvarado and Tabasco. One of the most efficient ships in the fleet in the naval expedition to Paraguay in 1858 was the steam cutter Harriet Lane. The Civil War engaged the activity of the Service in various lines, and in all it acquitted itself with great credit. The cutters were kept busy, carrying despatches, chasing blockade runners, performing guard and reconnaissance duty and co-operating in attacks on forts and batteries.

The Spanish War saw twenty vessels of the Service, carrying 71 guns, 131 officers and 725 men, employed with the Army and Navy. One cutter was with Dewey in the battle of Manila Bay, four were with the Navy on the Pacific coast, while eight were in the North Atlantic squadron on the Cuban blockade. The protection of the fisheries and other interests in the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean has called cutters into those arctic waters each year. We have to thank the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service for nearly all the early reliable information as to the resources of Alaska, its climate and its natives, data obtained through the explorations of these officers.

Before the cadet system was established, in accordance with an act passed by Congress in 1876, permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint cadets to fill vacancies in the grade of third lieutenant, candidates from the merchant marine and volunteer navy were admitted directly to the grade of third lieutenant.

The duties of the Revenue Cutter Service cover the enforcement of nearly every statute bearing upon the maritime interests of the nation. They embrace the protection of the customs revenue, the laws against smuggling, national quarantine laws, neutrality laws, including vessels' documents, and all requirements in regard to the rules for preventing collisions; officers' papers, steamboat inspection and passenger service; laws against piracy, robbery and mutiny on the high seas; the protection of seal fisheries and sea-otter hunting grounds in Alaska, the prevention of illegal traffic in firearms, ammunition, etc., in that territory, protection of wrecked property and timber reserves of the United States, laws regulating life-saving appliances on board merchant vessels, laws relating to anchorage of ships in ports, and to the safety of observers and participants in regattas on navigable waters. In addition, from Dec. 1 to April 1 cutters cruise along the coast to give aid to ships in distress. Closely allied to this duty is the co-operation of the Revenue Cutter men with the Life-saving Service. The inspection work of the latter, the drilling of the surfmen in the use of apparatus, and the insuring of the efficient condition of the equipments of the stations, all devolve upon the Revenue Cutter Service. From time to time the Service is called upon to aid the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, the Lighthouse Establishment, the Coast Survey, the Fish Commissioner, the ocean telegraph lines, etc. The thousands of globetrotters returning to American ports each year are brought in touch with the Service through its connection with customs collections.

No better choice could have been made for the important post of captain-commandant, in the enlarged sphere which the Service is destined to occupy, than that of Captain Ross. He was born in 1854 and is the son of the late Gen. Samuel Ross, U.S.A. He was the first cadet in the Service, having been appointed from Pennsylvania in 1877, the year of the beginning of the cadet system. Graduating from the cadet school, then at New Bedford, Mass., he was commissioned a third lieutenant in July, 1879. Five years later he went up one grade, eleven years after another grade, and in June, 1902, was commissioned captain. In 1894, while a second lieutenant, he was executive officer of the Perry and made the voyage from New York to San Francisco. Later he did duty in Alaskan waters on the Perry and the Corwin. He was on the Cuban blockade in the Spanish War as executive officer of the cutter Woodbury. Much of the progress in the Life-saving Service is attributable to the enthusiasm of Captain Ross, and it may be well said that no single factor has contributed more to increase popular interest in life-saving work than the lectures which Captain Ross has given in different parts of the country.

The three years he has been at the head of the Service have seen a marked increase in its efficiency. The discipline and esprit de corps, now prevailing from the highest to the lowest grade, was never more notable. An enlarging sphere of action has made necessary vessels built with an eye to the special work they had to do. One of these is the cutter Seneca, launched in March at Newport News, Va., which is designed for the work of removing derelicts. This is the first venture by this or any other government in the building of a derelict-destroyer. The establishment of courts-martial, a new system of target practice and improvements in the school of instruction at Arundel Cove, Md., are all making for a more useful and progressive future.

The new measure creates an additional grade of senior captain with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Army and the following officers will be advanced to this grade in the order of seniority: Capts. Frederic M. Munger, Horatio D. Smith, Oscar C. Hamlet, Frank H. Newcomb, Wm. H. Cushing, and Francis F. G. Wadsworth. The engineer-in-chief will be the ranking officer of the Engineer Corps with the rank of a lieutenant colonel in the Army, and the President has appointed as Engineer-in-Chief, Chief Engr. Charles A. McAllister, whose fitness for the honor is testified to by years of excellent service. The officers to be promoted to the additional grade in the Engineer Corps for six senior engineers with the rank of major in the Army will be Chief Engrs. John R. Daly, Edward G. Schwartz, Horace C. Whitworth, Charles F. Coffin, David McC. French and Charles W. Munroe.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

Post of non-commissioned officer commanding a guard.—The question having been asked as to above, it was decided that when forming the guard, the position of the non-commissioned officer commanding is six paces in front of the guard; at other times, on right of right guide.

Points concerning target practice.—Two questions having been raised, it was directed that answer be made as follows: 1. That the use of "shotmarks" in record firing practice be not permitted. 2. That officers be not au-

thorized to announce "windage" when stating range at which sights are to be set.

Participating of member general recruiting service in rifle competitions.—A request having been made to so participate, it was held not expedient to change Firing Regulations which do not contemplate such participation.

Training of Infantry team for National Match.—The question having arisen as to what range team should be sent for such training, it was directed that the range at Fort Sheridan, Ill., be used, but that the captain of the team arrange the practice so as to interfere as little as possible with the use of the range by the regular garrison.

Tent floor and shelter for public animals on a target range.—The same having been asked for, it was held that the allotment therefor should not be made out of the appropriation "Shooting Galleries and Ranges," and that, in an encampment in spring and summer months, these things are not considered of sufficient importance to warrant allotment from the appropriation "Barracks and Quarters."

Naming of posts and batteries in the Philippine Islands.—The commanding general, Philippines Division, and the Chief of Artillery having made certain recommendations concerning the above, it was decided that the batteries be named as suggested by the Chief of Artillery; and the post on Grande Island to be named Fort Wint, in honor of the late Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, and the one on Corregidor Island named Fort Mills, in honor of Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, late Chief of Artillery.

NEW MILITARY LAWS FOR NEW YORK.

Important changes have been made in the laws governing the military force of New York, which recently passed both houses of the state legislature.

The laws will in future be known as "The Military Laws of the State of New York," instead of the Military Code, as formerly. The bill which made possible the changes was known as the Senate Committee Code, and that it passed as it did, without being loaded with a lot of sections utterly detrimental to the interests of the National Guard, is due to the code committee of the National Guard Association, who spent a large amount of time and labor at Albany and elsewhere in looking after the interests of the National Guard.

The committee had a hard fight, and, we might also add, some unwarranted board knocks in Albany from a prominent officer there, who forgot somewhat the dignity of his office, and some interesting facts might be written about this. But suffice it to say here, however, that the committee ably performed its duty, and safeguarded the interests of the state force in every way that lay in its power, and it deserves the thanks of the entire National Guard for what it accomplished.

entire National Guard for what it accomplished.

The committee, prior to January 1 last, consisted of Col. Samuel M. Welch, 65th Regt.; Col. William G. Bates, 71st Regt.; Major William Verbeck, 3d Regt.; Major George Lawyer, judge advocate, 3d Brigade, and Capt. John F. O'Ryan, 1st Battery. The place of Major Lawyer was later taken by Major A. J. Cookingham, Jr., 1st Regt., and Lieut. Cols. William F. Ladd and George Albert Wingate, of the staff of General Roe, were added to the committee.

A short committee, consisting of the old military and

About seventy per cent. of the old military code is altered, and the principal changes made, in brief, are as follows:

civilian aides can be on it. Sixteen aides are allowed from the active force. The Governor's military secretary will rank as a major.

A militia council is established to be composed of the major general of the National Guard, the C.O. of the naval militia, the adjutant general and six officers detailed by the Governor, comprising a brigade commander, and five field officers, representing as equitably as possible all arms of the Service. This council is to make such recommendations for the interests of the Service as it sees fit, and will hold monthly sessions at Albany.

The salary of the adjutant general is raised to \$5,500 per year, and a contingent fund of \$25,000 is allowed him for the use of the National Guard in emergency.

The state armory commission is changed by adding the treasurer of the county on it, and the New York Armory Board is changed by adding the senior officer of the naval militia, and the comptroller. When two-thirds of the officers of his organization request it, the Governor can appoint an officer to fill

A chief of artillery with the rank of brigadier general is provided for officers of staff departments to be nominated by the C.O. with whom they serve.

No change in the term of enlistment is made, but men re-enlisting must undergo a physical examination.

The general officers are not exempt from the twenty-four compulsory drills per year.

An important addition is the clause providing for a depot battalion. This provides for the formation of a battalion in case of war, to take the place of a regiment in the service of

The pay of officers is at all times to be the same as that of the Army. Both officers and enlisted men in the future are to be paid for attending at general rifle practice.

The horse fund of the batteries is increased from \$1,000 per year to \$2,500. An extra laborer is provided for mounted organizations that own thirty horses. All C.O. are to file an inventory of city or county property they have had on hand. The existence of the National Guard Association is officially recognized. The by-laws of companies are provided for and

СЕВЕРНАЯ АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ ФОРСАЖНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ

The Field Artillery Board of the Army has just completed a test at Fort Riley, Kas., which was conducted for the purpose of determining the shrapnel efficiency of the Ehrhardt high explosive shrapnel as compared with the Service shrapnel and shell. The tests were begun on April 20 with Battery C, Captain Carr commanding, doing the firing, under the direction of the board. Five types of targets were used. The effect of firing was plotted and at times photographs were taken. The first targets attacked were of inch planking, forty yards long and two yards high. There were eight of these, one covering another in column and twenty-five yards apart. These targets represented troops in column. The range was about 3,000 yards. The second target was a shielded gun and caisson, with the caisson chest loaded with shrapnel and high explosive shell. Dummy sights, quadrant and fuze seeter were in place with five dummy cannoneers at their appropriate posts. The object of this fire was to determine the amount of protection from hostile fire afforded by a shielded gun and caisson. The tar-

get was attacked from two positions; the first at about 4,000 yards and the second at about 2,000 yards. Two stone walls comprised the third target. Each wall was six yards long, three yards high and one yard thick. The object of this fire was to determine the searching effect behind cover of the high explosive shell with time fuze, and also determine the general efficiency of the shell when burst in the air as compared with the shrapnel. The fourth target was a trench on Redoubt hill in which a board platform had been placed to catch fragments entering the trench. The platform was fifty feet long and covered the full width of the trench. The object of this fire was similar to that in the preceding problem. The last target was a gun and caisson in position on a ridge. The object of this fire was to determine the ranges within which the high explosive shell with percussion fuze is effective against Field Artillery material.

effective against Field Artillery material.

After the ranging shot the fire on the board targets placed in column formation was uniformly excellent. The high explosive German shrapnel riddled the targets until they looked like a sieve, and they gave much better results than the shrapnel manufactured by the German firm and used last year. With the time shell the results were not as good, as the fuzes did not work well. The terrific bursting force of the high explosive shrapnel was practically shown. Pieces of the shell were thrown at least half a mile. One struck a man at this distance, at work in a stone quarry, with sufficient force to cut his shoe and bruise his foot. Another piece struck a dinner pail in the same quarry, cutting through the lid. The firing at the shielded gun and caisson were equally satisfactory. From the first position several direct hits were made, although the ammunition in the caisson chest was not exploded. From the second position the carriage was almost demolished. The ammunition was not exploded however. The attack on the stone wall targets more than pleased the board. The first shot from about 2,000 yards tore off a corner of the defensive work and the shot which followed razed it to the ground. The second wall was practically razed by five high explosive shrapnel, each one a direct hit. The gunner, Corp. Edward Peter son, of Battery C, 6th Field Artillery, was highly complimented by the board. The attack on the covered trench was not so satisfactory. In the firing on the piece and caisson in position on a ridge, the caisson was set on fire; many of the shells in the chest exploded, and out of thirty shells fired, five scored direct hits. This firing was done

from a range of 3,500 yards. The firing point was then moved up to 3,000 yards and later 2,100. One shot tore off about two feet of the muzzle of the target piece.

TATTOOING IN THE NAVY.

In the Naval Medical Bulletin for April Surgeon Fa-renholz, U.S.N., has a striking article on tattooing as a practice among men in the Navy. He says fifty-three per cent. of men presenting themselves for second and later enlistments are tattooed and twenty-three per cent. of men on their first enlistment are thus marked.

Letters, mottoes, initials, and allied devices lead the list and constitute about twenty-six per cent. of all ink marks. Coats of arms and national emblems follow with about twenty-five per cent., then flags, anchors, etc. Female figures are shown in eighteen per cent. of all tattooing; but if all figures in which women are shown, such as nude women, Gibson heads, sailor and girl, and portraits, are included, the percentage rises to thirty-three, one in every three men tattooed selecting a design, some part of which is a female figure. Less than one per cent. show indecent subjects; almost invariably such designs have been covered by other work, as also frequently have letters, names, and the once common tombstone scenes. The usual types were found, among them, such as H O L D F A S T ('a letter on the back of each finger') apprentice knot; pig on dorsum of foot, which among the older men was supposed to shield its possessor from death by drowning; crucifix, which in case of death would insure Christian burial in a Christian country, and "Jerusalem cross," which would answer the same purpose on Moslem shores. Of the latter there were fourteen, all in re-enlisted men. One man was adorned with a sock covering each foot and extending above the ankles; another with a fox-hunting scene, the dogs in full cry over the abdomen, up over the shoulder, down the back, and the fox almost reaching the buttocks. The entire back was covered in one case by a large Masonic column and globe; "Little Egypt" figured in two cases and a copy of a Schlitz beer trade-mark in one. The following designs among those who came directly from civil life: Goddess of liberty, ships, eagles, pigs, and apprentice knots.

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

TABLE SHOWING PRESENT AND PROPOSED PAY SCHEDULE FOR ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY, BASED ON THIRTY-SIX PER CENT. AVERAGE INCREASE.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. have recently removed their offices in New York city from No. 1 Broadway to the Cortlandt street building of the Hudson terminal, No. 30 Church street.

Their attorney, Clarence W. DeKnight, of Washington, D.C., has secured for the retired mates with creditable Civil War service another legal victory. The Attorney General having rendered another opinion explanatory of his opinion of Oct. 15, 1907, relative to the mates, and the Comptroller having reversed himself. The result is that hereafter these mates will receive three-fourths of \$1,800, instead of three-fourths of \$1,200, an increase of \$450 per year. It will be remembered that the Comptroller refused to put this construction upon the Attorney General's opinion of Oct. 15, 1907, and that the Senate at this session passed a bill to correct this manifest injustice, while the House has on its calendar a bill to the same effect. Meanwhile, Mr. DeKnight again took up the matter with the Attorney General and Comptroller with the result above mentioned. Those mates retired who will be benefited are as follows: Mates William Jenney, William W. Beck, Thomas W. Bonsall, William Boyd, John Griffin, James Hill, Frank Holler, Robert Robinson, and Silas T. C. Smith.

The Newport Amusement Association, who excluded soldiers and sailors in uniform last year from its dance pavilion on the Cliffs, and which was the cause of a lawsuit which is now pending, has created something of a sensation by an announcement on April 27 that hereafter it would remove all restrictions against persons in uniform.

The U.S.S. North Carolina was turned over to the government by her builders on April 27, 1908, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The commandant has orders to place the vessel in commission as soon as she has been preliminarily accepted by the Navy Department.

The U.S.S. Chester was turned over to the government by her builders on April 24, 1908, at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. She was placed in commission April 25.

The Prairie, after taking on board drafts of men from Newport and Norfolk, will sail from Charleston on May 1. The Buffalo will sail from Mare Island so as to arrive at Panama by May 7, and after receiving the draft of men from the Prairie will return to San Francisco.

The Dolphin has been ordered to return to Washington upon completion of target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

The New York nautical schoolship Newport sailed from her winter berth at Twenty-second street, New York city, April 29, for Glen Cove, where she anchored the same day. There are 106 boys aboard, and Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Everhart, U.S.N., is in command, with an engine-room crew from the Navy, besides twenty able seamen. The Newport will lie off Glen Cove for about three weeks fitting out, and then will proceed to New London on May 25. The voyage to Plymouth will begin on June 2.

The new armored cruiser North Carolina arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., April 27, from Newport News, Va., and was turned over to the Government. The crew for the vessel has been assembling at the yard for some time. The North Carolina will be commanded by Capt. William A. Marshall. Comdr. Guy W. Brown will be executive officer, and Lieut. Comdr. Victor Blue will be the navigation officer. Lieut. Henry Thomas Baker will be the senior engineering officer.

The submarines Viper, Tarantula, Cuttlefish and Octopus will make a trip up the Hudson River to Kingston to take part in the festivities which are arranged for the first week in June. The vessels will be under command of Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. The Viper, Tarantula and Cuttlefish will leave Annapolis within the next few days and go under their own power to New York, where they will later be joined by the Octopus.

Chief Gun. Samuel Chiles, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the National Gun Foundry and in charge of the Naval Magazine at Bellevue, D.C., for the past two years, has been ordered to the U.S.S. Montana. He will be succeeded by Gun. C. J. Miller, U.S.N.

There was shipped from the Naval Gun Factory on April 20 to the navy yard, New York, for the U.S.S. New Hampshire, one 21-inch by 5-inch, Mark I, submerged torpedo starboard tube.

The naval tug Patuxent, in process of construction at the Norfolk Navy Yard, is completed and was launched Wednesday. The new ship is a fine vessel and will be used as a tender at one of the larger navy yards on the Atlantic coast. Hull and engines, the latter being the most powerful ever installed in a naval tug, are both the product of the Norfolk Navy Yard. The vessel went overboard sideways, the launch being the first of this character that has ever taken place at Norfolk, where vessels are usually launched stern foremost. When completed and ready for service the Patuxent will have cost the Navy Department more than a quarter of a million of dollars.

Admiral Moshimatsu, commander of the Japanese training squadron, reports that an explosion occurred in the stock magazine of the cruiser Matsushima at four a.m., April 30, while anchored at Makang, a harbor on the Pescadores Islands. The Matsushima immediately sank until only the bridge was visible. Efforts at rescue by boats from the cruisers Hashidate and Itsukushima continued until nine o'clock a.m., saving the lives of 141 men, including some officers. The majority of the officers were not saved at the time of the Admiral's report. The cadets saved numbered 58 out of a complement of 300. The sons of Baron Chinda, Vice Minister of the Foreign Office, and of Prince Oyama, field marshal, are among the cadets who it is feared are lost, also Captains Name, Yoshimori and Yashiro. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

It is expected that sufficient money can be obtained from the regular naval appropriation for 1908-9 to provide for the extensive overhauling to which it is proposed to subject the U.S.S. Maine, including changes in battery and magazines, turret fittings, the reduction of the top hamper and the installation of fire-control towers to bring the vessel up to date.

In search of the cause of a disagreeable odor on the U.S.S. Washington, it was traced to the cellulose in the cofferdams which had decomposed and gave out the characteristic odor of hydrogen sulphide, which is supposed to have been generated under the action of heat and moisture from the acids used in the manufacture of cellulose and other carbo-hydrates.

The papers in the case of Act. Asst. Surg. Leopold H. Schwerin, U.S.N., who was ordered before a court-martial on charges of neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, have been sent to the President. It was charged that while the Battleship Fleet was proceeding from

Hampton Roads to San Juan, Porto Rico, Surgeon Schwerin, then on the Whipple, neglected to attend First Class Fireman J. T. Robinson, on the Hull, but sent a hospital apprentice to see him. The fireman afterward died. It was also alleged that Surgeon Schwerin, in his report to Commander Cone, commanding the flotilla, conveyed the impression that he had personally attended the sick man. The President has approved the sentence of the court-martial, which is dismissal from the Service.

The Navy tug Rocket took a big load of Firth-Stirling shells from the works at Washington to the Norfolk Navy Yard this week. This is the fourth load of shells that has been shipped in the past month and a half.

The schoolship St. Mary's is to be sold. The New York nautical school has a better boat in the Newport and the St. Mary's has passed her usefulness to the Navy. She will be put up at auction at the New York yard. The converted yacht Shearwater, used for some time by the Pennsylvania naval militia, is also to be turned over for sale as having no further usefulness.

The new battleship Idaho, which recently left the League Island Navy Yard under command of Capt. S. W. Diehl for her "shake down" cruise, before being assigned to regular duty, has arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba. No report has been received from Captain Diehl, but it is assumed the Idaho's engines worked smoothly.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas ordered to command Atlantic Fleet May 9. Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry ordered to command Atlantic Fleet May 15.

The following is the itinerary of the Atlantic Fleet from Magdalena Bay to San Francisco: Arrive Monterey May 1, leave May 2; arrive Santa Cruz May 2, leave May 5; arrive San Francisco May 6.

The movements of the Atlantic Fleet after the review by the Secretary of the Navy on May 8, 1908, will be as follows: The Atlantic Fleet will leave for Puget Sound May 18, and upon arrival there on May 21 four ships will visit Port Angeles. Eight ships will visit Bellingham Bay and three ships will visit Port Townsend, one ship proceeding at once to the navy yard, Bremerton, to be docked.

On Saturday, May 23, all the ships of the fleet, with the exception of the one in dock at Bremerton, will rendezvous in the vicinity of Port Townsend and proceed to an anchorage in the vicinity of Seattle.

On Wednesday, May 27, twelve ships will leave the anchorage near Seattle and will steam to Tacoma in order that the people in that vicinity may have a view of the fleet, and once, without anchoring, eight ships will sail for San Francisco, leaving four ships at anchor near Tacoma for a visit of three days, when these vessels will go to Bremerton for docking.

It is expected that eight ships will arrive at San Francisco on Saturday, May 30, where they will be docked in succession.

The ships docking at Bremerton will sail for San Francisco as soon as they are ready, the last one to arrive not later than July 3. Preparations will be made for the fleet to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu on Tuesday, July 7. This date, however, is only tentative, and may possibly be advanced if the docking is completed sooner than expected.

Itinerary Atlantic Fleet from San Francisco to Manila. A, Distance to next port (miles); B, at sea (days); C, in port.

	A	B	C
San Francisco—Arr. July 16; sail July 7....	2,100	9	
Honolulu—Arr. July 16; sail July 23....	3,850	18+1	7
Ankland—Arr. Aug. 9; sail Aug. 15....	1,284	5	6
Sydney—Arr. Aug. 20; sail Aug. 27....	575	3	7
Melbourne—Arr. Aug. 29; sail Sept. 5....	1,350	6	7
Albany—Arr. Sept. 11; sail Sept. 17....	3,300	14	6
Philippines—Arr. Oct. 1; sail Oct. 10....	1,750	7	9
Yokohama—Arr. Oct. 17; sail Oct. 24....	1,343	5	7
Amoy, 2d Squadron—Arr. Oct. 29; sail Nov. 4 666		3	6
Manila, 1st Squadron—Arr. Oct. 31.....			
Manila, 2d Squadron—Arr. Nov. 7.....			

First Squadron.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander.

(Rear Admiral C. M. Thomas, temporary commander.)

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. The Connecticut is being used by Rear Admiral Thomas as his flagship during the temporary absence of Rear Admiral Evans. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard Wainwright. Capt. Kosouth Niles ordered to command May 15. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory). Capt. Henry McCrae. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. Capt. Alexander Sharp ordered to command May 15. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

Third Division.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas). Capt. John Hubbard. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry), 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed April 26 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Henry Morrell. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to Pacific Station, via San Francisco.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Arrived April 28 at San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Arrived April 28 at San Diego, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived April 28 at San Diego, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friederick. Arrived April 28 at San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Arrived April 28 at San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. Arrived April 28 at San Diego, Cal.

* * * * *

ARETHUSA (supplyship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. En route navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. Arrived April 28 at San Juan, Porto Rico.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived April 28 at San Diego, Cal.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. At Lambert Point, Va.

CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed April 23 from New York for Manila. Has the submarines Porpoise and Shark on board.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. Arrived April 27 at Mare Island, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. Arrived April 29 at San Diego, Cal.

GLACIER (supplyship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. Arrived May 1 at Santa Cruz, Cal.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed April 25 from Newport, R.I., for New Orleans, La.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. Arrived April 29 at San Francisco, Cal.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. Arrived April 26 at Mare Island, Cal.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay, ordered to command. May 9. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

The Pacific Fleet will leave San Francisco May 11 for a cruise to the southward, to carry out a program of drills and exercises.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton). Capt. Alexander McCrackin. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Second Division.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At San Francisco, Cal.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At San Diego, Cal.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Squadron.

First Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Arrived April 28 at Saigon, Cochinchina.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. At Shanghai, China.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. Arrived April 27 at Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Ben. W. Hodges. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

First Division.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. Arrived April 28 at Shanghai, China.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Hong Kong, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. Arrived April 27 at Shanghai, China.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. Arrived April 28 at Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 guns. Lieut. Reed M. Farrell. At Hong Kong, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. Cruising on the Yang-tze river.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Hong Kong, China.

Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. David W. Todd. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas F. Greene. Olongapo, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Chester L. Hand. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master.
At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master.
At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombough. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
BOOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.
BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. Sailed April 27 from San Francisco for Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. Placed in commission April 25 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Address there.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Templin M. Potts. Arrived April 27 at the target grounds off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At the target grounds of Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
GOLDSBOROUGH, T.B. Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
HARTFORD (practice ship). Lieut. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Will be sent to the Naval Academy. Address there.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. Arrived April 24 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is in reserve.
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merriweather, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowdon. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. Arrived April 25 at League Island, Pa. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, New York. Address there. Will be sent to Quebec to take part in the celebration of 300th anniversary of landing of Champlain.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. Arrived April 29 at Porto Cabello, Venezuela. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA. Btsn. Harold Olsen. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.
PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. Arrived April 29 at Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (transport). Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty as parent ship to the Torpedo Flotilla on the Pacific coast.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. Placed in commission April 23 at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
UNCAS (tug). Btsn. August Wohltman. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
PORTER, T.B., Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
TINGEY, T.B., Lieut. James O. Richardson. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
DELONG, T.B., Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
THORNTON, T.B., Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
BLAKELY, T.B., Lieut. Thomas L. Ozburn. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. (Parent boat for flotilla). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahs. At St. Joseph Bay, Fla.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.
Send mail to the navy yard, New York.
PORPOISE. Ensign George C. Pegram. At the navy yard, New York. Placed out of commission April 21.
SHARK. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the navy yard, New York. Placed out of commission April 21.
PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, New York.
NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.
Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
HIST (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.
VIPER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.
CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.
TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson. At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboots Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Shubrick, Stockton, O'Brien, Stringham, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly, Talbot, Craven, Dahlgren and Wilkes; destroyers Macdonough and Worden, and the sub-

marines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used at a barracks for the men of flotilla.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Manila.

FISH HAWK. Lieut. Joseph L. Hileman. At Norfolk, Va.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Everhart. Address Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT, G. (New York Nautical Schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Everhart. Foot of East 24th street, N.Y. city.

The itinerary of the coming cruise of the nautical schoolship Newport is as follows: At Glen Cove, N.Y., until May 25. After a short stay at New London she will leave for Plymouth, which will be reached the early part of July. Fort Gibraltar will be reached about July 28. Returning a stop will be made at Madeira on Aug. 11. The Newport will return to New York about Sept. 16.

ST. MARY'S (auxiliary to the Newport). At New York city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ANNAPOLIS, G., 6 guns (station ship). Capt. Charles B. T. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Capt. John F. Parker, retired, ordered to command.

ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport receiving ship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. John M. Robinson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 8 guns, R.S. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At the naval station, Guam.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla. Penacook, Norfolk, Va. Pentucket, New York. Pontiac, New York. Powhatan, New York. Rapid, Cavite, P.I. Rocket, Norfolk, Va. Samoset, League Island, Pa. Seabago, Charleston, S.C. Sioux, navy yard, New York. Sotoyomo, Puget Snd., Wash. Standish, Annapolis, Md. Tecumseh, Washington, D.C. Traffic, New York. Triton, Norfolk, Va. Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal. Waban, Pensacola, Fla. Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash. Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 24.—Rear Admiral C. M. Thomas detached duty as commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, May 15, 1908; to home and wait orders.

Read Admiral C. S. Sperry orders April 20, 1908, revoked; detached duty in command Fourth Division, Second Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, May 15, 1908; to duty as commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board the Connecticut.

Read Admiral W. H. Emory orders April 20, 1908, revoked; detached duty in command Second Division, First Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, of said fleet.

Capt. S. Schroeder orders April 20, 1908, revoked; detached duty in command of the Virginia, May 15, 1908; to duty in command Fourth Division, Second Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. R. Wainwright detached duty in command of the Louisiana, May 15, 1908; to duty in command Second Division, First Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Plunkett detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc., April 30, 1908; to duty as inspector of equipment, works of Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.

Pay Dir. S. R. Colhoun detached duty in charge of the Navy pay office, Baltimore, Md., etc., May 1, 1908; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Pay Insp. L. Hunt detached temporary duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty in charge of the Navy pay office, Baltimore, Md., May 1, 1908.

P.A. Paymr. C. G. Mayo detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to duty as pay officer, naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, and the Annapolis, sailing from Vancouver, B.C., on or about May 22, 1908.

Naval Constr. H. Williams commissioned a naval constructor in the Navy from April 4, 1908.

Asst. Naval Constrs. A. B. Court, E. O. Fitch, R. B. Hilliard, L. S. Border, J. C. Sweeney, J. O. Grawne, commissioned assistant naval constructors in the Navy from March 24, 1908.

H. L. Olmstead, late carpenter, U.S.N., wholly retired from the Service, with one year's pay, in conformity with the provisions of Sec. 1454 of the R.S., from April 22, 1908.

APRIL 25.—Ensign L. S. Sahn detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. D. A. Spear to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Gun. L. S. Walker detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home and wait orders. W. J. T. Farquhar appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty on Washington.

J. E. Francis appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty on Buffalo.

Note.—Comdr. Y. Noel died at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 23, 1908.

APRIL 26.—SUNDAY.

APRIL 27.—Comdr. H. Hall detached duty Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., etc.; to duty as head department steam engineering, naval station, Cavite, P.I., sailing from San Francisco on or about May 5, 1908.

Comdr. J. L. Gow orders to the naval station, Cavite, P.I., revoked; continue duty at works Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle detached duty on Maine, May 9, 1908; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. T. T. Craven detached duty on Kentucky; to duty as aide on the staff of the commander of the Fourth Division, Second Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. R. C. Davis detached duty on Georgia, May 9, 1908; to duty in connection with First Submarine Flotilla and duty in command of the Grampus when commissioned.

Ensign G. C. Pegram orders to command the Grampus revoked; detached duty in command of the Porpoise when out of commission, and continue treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Ensign R. R. Riggs when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to the U.S. Naval Hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo., for treatment.

Chief Btsn. D. Moriarty when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home and granted sick leave two months.

Btsn. T. L. McKenna detached duty naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to the Pacific Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about June 5, 1908.

Chief Carp. C. F. McCole when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to the U.S. Naval Hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo., for treatment.

Chief Carp. F. J. Harte detached duty naval station, New Orleans, La., etc.; to the Pacific Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about June 5, 1908.

Carp. T. B. Casey detached duty on Chicago; to home and wait orders.

Carp. E. P. Schilling detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the Pacific Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about June 5, 1908.

War. Mach. F. G. Sprengel detached duty on Prairie; to the Pacific Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about June 5, 1908.

War. Mach. A. A. Smith detached duty on Prairie; to the Pacific Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about June 5, 1908.

War. Mach. T. W. Smith when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home and granted leave three months.

APRIL 28.—Rear Admiral A. R. Couden additional duty as inspector of ordnance for the Navy, headquarters at Washington, D.C., May 5, 1908.

Capt. K. Niles detached duty as inspector of ordnance for the Navy, headquarters at New York, N.Y., etc., May 5, 1908; to command Louisiana, May 15, 1908.

Comdr. W. W. Buchanan detached duty works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry-Dock Company, Newport News, Va., etc.; to Ohio as executive officer, May 16, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. V. Blue to North Carolina as navigator when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Edgar detached duty Ohio; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. T. Baker detached duty works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry-Dock Company, Newport News, Va., etc.; to North Carolina as senior engineer officer when commissioned.

Lieuts. H. R. Stark, C. E. Smith, S. C. Rowan, L. R. Leamy, W. Anerum, E. Friedrick and S. M. Robinson commissioned lieutenants from Feb. 3, 1908.

Lieut. J. S. Arwine, Jr., commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from Feb. 3, 1908.

Ensign D. L. Howard commissioned an ensign in the Navy from Feb. 13, 1908.

Ensign G. C. Pegram when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., granted leave one month.

Ensign R. A. Koch when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo., to Washington, D.C., May 6, 1908; examination for promotion; then report to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for further orders.

Surg. R. W. Plummer commissioned a surgeon from Feb. 23, 1908.

Surg. G. Rothganger when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., granted sick leave three months.

Surg. F. C. Cook detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to North Carolina when commissioned.

Asst. Surgs. S. Bacon, G. C. Rhodes, F. P. W. Hough and J. A. Biello appointed assistant surgeons from April 11, 1908.

Paymr. C. Morris detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to North Carolina when commissioned.

Nav. Constr. L. S. Adams detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., May 9, 1908; to duty on staff of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, May 16, 1908.

Civil Engr. L. M. Cox detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., May 1, 1908; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Civil Engr. J. S. Shultz detached duty works, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., etc., May 2, 1908; to duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Chief Btsn. J. D. Walsh to duty at the U.S. Naval Coal Depot, Bradford, R.I., May 4, 1908.

Chief Btsn. R. Rohane detached duty U.S. Naval Coal Depot, Bradford, R.I., etc.; to Hartford when commissioned.

Chief Gun. O. E. Reb to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Gun. R. H. Cheney to the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Capt. R. H. Lake detached duty Hartford; to Severn.

Capt. A. D. Moseley detached duty works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry-Dock Company, Newport News, Va., etc.; to North Carolina when commissioned.

War. Mach. M. Vogt detached duty works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry-Dock Company, Newport News, Va., etc.; to North Carolina when commissioned.

Pharm. M. D. Baker to duty U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Mate H. Dahis detached duty Hartford; to Severn.

APRIL 29.—Capt. A. Sharp commissioned a captain from April 23, 1908.

Comdr. J. L. Gow detached duty works Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., and continue treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Comdr. R. F. Lopez detached duty as inspector in charge of the Twelfth Lighthouse District, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to the Pennsylvania as executive officer.

Comdr. C. A. Gove detached duty in command of the Milwaukee District, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Bispham detached duty on the Pennsylvania; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Turpin commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Jan. 3, 1908.

Lieut. W. R. Cushman unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; to duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo., May 14, 1908.

Lieut. G. L. P. Stone detached duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo., etc.; to duty connection fitting out the Montana and duty as senior engineer officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. W. R. Cushman unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; to duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo., May 14, 1908.

Lieut. G. L. P. Stone detached duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo., etc.; to the Chester, as navigator.

Ensign L. E. Morgan detached duty on Aretuska; to the Aretuska.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

The last days of the fleet's stay in Los Angeles ports on April 24 was a memorable one. A long program, lasting from early morning to the last moment that the officers could reach their ships at night, was observed in each of the cities where the ships were at anchor.

The biggest thing in the way of an automobile tour yet undertaken was given at Los Angeles when thirty-three hundred sailors, the last of the liberty parties, were taken for a four hour ride about the city. Upward of five hundred automobiles had been proffered for the purpose by generous citizens of Los Angeles. During the ride school girls tossed flowers into the laps of the men, waved handkerchiefs and flags and gave school yell. A reception to the officers of the fleet was held in the afternoon of April 24 at the Friday Morning Club. Hundreds of guests, in addition to the club members, thronged the place.

Long Beach had the most pretentious program of any of the beach cities. Baseball games, motor boat races, yacht races, football games, boat races of all kinds, sailors' sports, balloon races, marine drills, firing of an admiral's salute on shore in honor of the visit of Rear Admiral Emory, automobile tours of the city, band concerts, receptions and balls were included. The program at Redondo, San Pedro and Venice was along similar lines. Sailors of the fleet have raised \$500 and expect to raise \$500 more, to be used for the purchase of a memorial of some kind to be erected in Los Angeles as a token of their appreciation of the hospitality extended to them by the people of that city.

The fleet sailed from Los Angeles at 8:30 a.m. for Santa Barbara, some one hundred miles away, and dropped anchor 1,500 yards from the beach at 4:28 p.m. the same day, after being delayed a little by fog.

A formal welcome to the city was extended to Admiral Thomas on the Connecticut soon after the flagship came to anchor by Mayor Boezeke, of Santa Barbara, and Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., retired, chairman of the festival committee.

The arrival of the fleet was made a holiday, and every shop in the little city of Santa Barbara was closed throughout the afternoon. About all of the 12,000 residents of the place and thousands from the surrounding towns and a host of winter visitors went to the shore to view the fine fleet.

Rear Admiral Emory, Capt. Richard Wainwright, of the Louisiana, and Capt. W. P. Potter, of the Vermont, assisted in the rescue of four Santa Barbara young persons whose sailing sloop, the Volga, was run down and capsized by the steam tug Nellie just after the battleship fleet came to anchor at Santa Barbara April 25. When the collision occurred all flag and commanding officers had just started for the flagship, and Rear Admiral Emory and Captains Potter and Wainwright directed the coxswains of their steam barges to go alongside the overturned boat. The victims were assisted to the Nellie and taken ashore, having suffered no injury, while the officers continued to the flagship, and the sloop was towed to the Kansas, which sent a whaleboat and a launch when the first cry went up.

The streets of Santa Barbara were decorated with palms and lanterns like Los Angeles, only on a smaller scale. The local feature of the four days were a floral fete and open air dancing at night on the waterfront, dances, dinners and other social events. Miss Larkin, daughter of Mr. A. D. Larkin, gave a complimentary tea to the Misses Southerland, of the New Jersey, on April 26. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James Biddle, U.S.A., gave a dinner to the rear admirals and captains. One hundred and fifty men from each of the sixteen ships were given shore leave each day, making twenty hundred in all.

An accident to the engines of the Missouri occurred April 25 in the run of the fleet from Santa Monica to Santa Barbara. The accident was with the high pressure cylinder, which cracked. No one was injured. The Missouri came into port under the starboard engine alone. The accident will not interfere, it is said, with the Missouri's continuing to San Francisco, where repairs will be made. A new cylinder head has been ordered.

The floral parade and battle of flowers on April 27 was the most elaborate and spectacular affair of its kind ever attempted in Southern California. The committee in charge of the entertainment concentrated all its efforts and made lavish expenditure of money in carrying out the artistically planned display. Battleships were fashioned of Easter lilies. Gun lines were softened with forget-me-nots and sweet peas. Men of the fleet marched with the muzzles of their guns choked with clusters of flowers. There were one thousand of the sailors in line.

The coach which carried Rear Admiral Thomas, Rear Admiral McCalla, Captain Grant and Lieutenant Weaver to the reviewing stand was decorated with 15,000 roses and carnations. At the rear was an Admiral's flag, a design in blue cornflowers and white carnations, the two stars being wrought out in the latter. The carriage was drawn by six white horses, some of which were imported from Los Angeles, and there were six outriders on milk white chargers, harness and riding equipment being done in gold and white, the California colors. The second carriage, which bore Rear Admirals Sperry and Emory, Flag Lieutenant Wurtzbaug and Lieutenant Henderson, was drawn by four white horses with four outriders caparisoned in lavender. The carriage was embroidered in lavender sweet peas. For class A, prize marching bodies, the sailors of the fleet took first, the decision being unanimous and no second choice.

A garden party was given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., April 28, at their home, in Constance avenue, to Rear Admiral Thomas and the officers of the fleet. This affair was attended by two hundred officers, many of them accompanied by their wives. There also were present many civilians from Santa Barbara and Montecito, the fashionable suburb and home of wealthy men of the South. Officers and their wives present were: Rear Admiral Thomas, Rear Admiral Emory, Rear Admiral Sperry, Major and Mrs. Dion Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Castleman, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, Miss Harriet and Miss Mary Southerland, Lieut. and Mrs. C. T. Wade, Lieut. and Mrs. William Norris, Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Berrien, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank C. Martin, Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Mustin, Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Keating, Lieut. and Mrs. McNeely, Lieut. and Mrs. S. P. Fulwin, Dr. and Mrs. Blackwood, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. W. Hinds, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. C. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Twining, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Atkins, Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Nelson and Paynir, and Mrs. D. M. Addison. Miss Antonio Marin entered

tained a few guests at dinner for Rear Admiral Thomas.

On April 28 a number of bluejackets, who claimed that some of their number had been overcharged for meals, wrecked a restaurant, the first serious case of disorder since the men have been ashore. Instances of sailors being charged three dollars for meals ordinarily quoted at fifty cents have been reported to civilians and fleet officers, and bottled beer retailing at fifteen cents at other times has cost many sailors fifty cents to a dollar.

Owing to the over lavish hospitality of Los Angeles, the more moderate reception in Santa Barbara seems to have disappointed the seamen, and quite a number of them returned to Los Angeles. Patrols were busy gathering in the men, but quite a number, it is reported, are missing. Quarantine was established on the U.S.S. Kansas April 29 because a member of the crew had contracted what is diagnosed as spinal meningitis. No visitors were permitted on board.

In the athletic meet held April 29 the battleship Kentucky won a handsome trophy, with a score of eighteen points. The battleship teams finished in this order: The Kentucky, 18 points; the Missouri, 14; the Vermont, 10; the Connecticut, 8; the Louisiana, the Virginia and the Rhode Island, 6 points each; the New Jersey, 5; the Kearsarge, 4; the Minnesota, 2, and the Kansas and the Illinois, each one point. The Kentucky team consequently wins the championship pennant. The tennis tournament for the championship of the fleet on the courts of the Hotel Potter after a prolonged and hard fight resulted as follows: The singles were won by Midshipman Charles C. Gill, of the New Jersey; the doubles were won by Midshipman Fletcher C. Starr, of the Rhode Island, playing with Munn, of Santa Barbara.

The fleet sailed from Santa Barbara on the morning of April 30 for Monterey. Rear Admiral Thomas has ordered Lieutenant Commander Cone, of the Second Torpedo Flotilla, now at San Diego, to get away from that port at once for San Pedro and remain there as long as possible and still be able to reach Santa Cruz to join the battleships for the run up to San Francisco.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of California has written to Secretary of the Navy Metcalf transmitting resolutions adopted by the association protesting against the serving of intoxicants at dinners or other entertainments to be given to the officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet. At last accounts the letter had not had any effect upon the Californians.

Rear Admiral Evans will board the Connecticut May 5 at Monterey, and Admiral Thomas's flag will be transferred to the Minnesota. The fleet will then remain five days under the orders of Admiral Evans, after which Admiral Thomas will have supreme command for five days more until Rear Admiral Sperry's flag is raised again. Rear Admiral Evans's health, according to reliable reports, has almost returned to a normal condition. He has requested the fleet committee in San Francisco to permit the high school cadets from Salt Lake City to act as his personal escort during the big parade there, as Admiral Evans was appointed to Annapolis from Utah.

After spending one day at Monterey the two squadrons of the fleet will separate, the eight ships of the First Squadron going to Santa Cruz for a three days' stay. They will be joined at Santa Cruz by the Second Squadron on May 4 in order that the entire fleet may be there for twenty-four hours, as will be the case at Monterey. From the latter place the fleet goes to San Francisco for eleven days of celebration. The completed program of the principal events is as follows:

Wednesday, May 6—Fleet arrives at 2 p.m.; first reception and ball to officers, Fairmont Hotel, 9 p.m.; illumination of fleet; band concerts.

Thursday, May 7—Grand parade at 9 a.m., fifteen thousand men in line; music in Union Square all afternoon; athletic events in naval pavilion, 8 p.m.; Governor's banquet to Secretary of Navy, Fairmont, 7:30 p.m.; band concerts.

Friday, May 8—Review of fleet by Secretary of Navy, morning; music in Union Square, afternoon; athletic events in naval pavilion, 8 p.m.; San Francisco banquet to Secretary of Navy, St. Francis, 7:30 p.m.; band concerts.

Saturday, May 9—Oakland day; children's day to visit warships; band concerts.

Sunday, May 10—Special services in all churches and naval pavilion; breakfast to correspondents, 11 a.m., Fairmont Hotel.

Monday, May 11—Observation car trips for one thousand men; automobile ride for four hundred officers; athletic events in Golden Gate Park all afternoon; boxing tournament at Auditorium, evening; second reception and ball, Fairmont Hotel, 9 p.m.; band concerts.

Tuesday, May 12—Trip to Vallejo for 500 men; reception and ball to enlisted men at Auditorium, 9 p.m.; Grand Army reception at Dreamland Rink, 8:30 p.m.; band concerts; excursion to San José and Palo Alto for 300 officers.

Wednesday, May 13—Observation car trips for 1,000 men; trip to Tamalpais and Muir Woods for 200 officers; children's day at stadium, Golden Gate Park; reception to officers at Century Club, 2 to 5 p.m.; boxing tournament at Dreamland Rink, 8:30 p.m., and band concerts.

Thursday, May 14—Athletic events in Golden Gate Park, afternoon.

Friday, May 15—Observation car trips for 1,000 men; athletic events in Golden Gate Park, afternoon; Army and Navy boxing championship. Auditorium, evening, dinners of M.O.L.L.U.S. and M.O.V.S.A. War, evening.

Saturday, May 16—Trip to Tamalpais for 200 officers; trip to Santa Rosa for twenty-five officers and 175 enlisted men; athletic events in Golden Gate Park, afternoon; and second children's day at stadium, Golden Gate Park.

The City Council and the Lord Mayor of Sydney, N.S.W., have decided that instead of expending the contributions turned in to provide a reception for the American fleet of battleships when the vessels reach there next August on temporary decorations, they will devote the money to some permanent beautification of the city, which will be a lasting memorial of the visit of the American ships of war.

The Commonwealth government of Australia has been in consultation with the governments of Victoria and New South Wales with regard to the entertainment of the American fleet during its visit there. It is understood that more than \$500,000 will be devoted to this purpose.

The Canadian government has sent through Ambassador Bryce an invitation to the United States government to have the Atlantic fleet visit the Canadian Pacific coast cities of Victoria and Vancouver.

President Roosevelt on April 27 approved the itinerary of the battleship fleet as submitted by the Navy Department after numerous cable communications with Rear Admiral Sperry, who will command the fleet on its homeward cruise. The itinerary in detail, as given out to-day,

is: Leave San Francisco July 7, arrive Honolulu, 2,100 nautical miles, July 16; leave Honolulu July 23, arrive Auckland, 3,850 miles, Aug. 9; leave Auckland Aug. 15, arrive Sydney, 1,284 miles, Aug. 20; leave Sydney Aug. 27, arrive Melbourne, 575 miles, Aug. 29; leave Melbourne Sept. 5, arrive Albany (King George's Sound), 1,350 miles, Sept. 11; leave Albany Sept. 17, arrive Philippines, 3,300 miles, Oct. 1; leave Philippines Oct. 10, arrive Yokohama, 1,750 miles, Oct. 17; leave Yokohama Oct. 24, arrive Amoy (second squadron), 1,843 miles, Oct. 29; leave Amoy Nov. 4, when the first squadron arrives at Manila, 666 miles, Oct. 31, and the second squadron Nov. 7. After target practice extending through the month of November in the Philippines, the fleet will leave for the Mediterranean, via Colombo and Suez. Maneuvers will be held in the Mediterranean, the fleet reaching Gibraltar early in February, in time to be back on the Atlantic coast by Feb. 22. Coal arrangements have been completed by the Bureau of Equipment, based on the present itinerary, showing that more than 300,000 tons of coal may be needed before the return. The distance to be covered for the voyage of the fleet from San Francisco to the Philippines, thence to China and Japan and back to Manila, is 16,218 miles. The longest lap of this distance is from Honolulu to Auckland, 3,850 miles, believed to be the greatest steaming distance ever made by any battleship fleet in the American Navy without stopping for coal. One of the colliers and two of the supply ships will stop at Samoa for coal and the battleship Illinois, which, under ordinary circumstances, cannot carry enough fuel to steam 4,000 miles, will store some coal in bags on deck and also take fuel in her fire-room. Regular coal supplies will be taken aboard at the various stopping places when needed.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6800, Mr. Cullom.—Authorizing the President to confer rank upon Major Joseph W. Wham, U.S.A., retired.

S. 6813, Mr. Keen.—Providing for the restoration and retirement of Frederick W. Olcott as a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy.

S. 6816, Mr. Dick.—That Sec. 1443 of the Rev. Stats. of the U.S. be amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1443. That when an officer has been 30 years in the Service he may, upon his own application, in the discretion of the President, be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list. When an officer has served 40 consecutive years as a commissioned officer he shall, if he makes application thereto to the President, be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list. And any officer of the Navy who is now serving or who shall hereafter serve as chief of a bureau of the Navy Department and shall subsequently be retired shall be retired with the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the retirement of such bureau chief." [This was originally offered by Mr. Dick as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, but ruled out on the point of order.]

S. 6817, Mr. Dick.—That the Naval Academy band shall consist of one leader, who shall have the pay and allowance of a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps; one second leader, with pay at the rate of \$50 per month; 29 musicians, first class, and 11 musicians, second class, and shall be paid from the pay of the Navy. Sec. 2. That the members of the Naval Academy Band as now organized shall be enlisted in the Navy and credited with all prior service of whatever nature as members of said band, as shown by the records of the Naval Academy and the pay rolls of the ships and Academy; and the said leader and the enlisted musicians of the band shall be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments, and retirement arising from re-enlistment, re-employment, and length of service as, or may hereafter become applicable to other enlisted men of the Navy. [This was originally offered by Mr. Dick as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, but as such was ruled out on the point of order.]

S. 6840, Mr. Piles.—That for a period of six years from the passage of this act passengers may be transported without penalty in foreign vessels between ports of the Territory of Hawaii and other ports of the U.S.: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this act shall cease to be operative whenever a new line of at least three steamships of the U.S. shall have been established from the U.S. to Hawaii.

H. Res. No. 355.—*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with public interests, to inform the House by what authority the name of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, was erased from the stone in the arch of Cabin John Bridge; also to inform the House what steps, if any, have been taken toward restoring to that stone the name of Jefferson Davis as Secretary of War.

H.J. Res. 172, Mr. Slayden.—Following a lengthy preamble, it is *Resolved*, That the President is requested on the tenth day of December, 1910—that is to say, fifteen years after the date of the treaty of Paris—to deliver the control and possession of said islands to the authorities representing the people thereof, including all government property therein pertaining to the administration of such government, and withdraw therefrom immediately thereafter the Army and Navy of the U.S.: *Provided, however*, That the U.S. shall retain on such date and thereafter such suitable coaling and naval stations as in the judgment of the President may seem necessary, and that the delivery of said islands to such native government shall in itself imply the assumption by it of the obligations then existing and incumbent upon the Government of the U.S. and consequent upon the granting of any franchise as well as the assumption of all outstanding obligations of the government at that time existing in said islands. Sec. 2. That the President is requested to open negotiations with other nations for the purpose of securing an agreement with them for the neutralization of the Philippine Islands and the recognition of their independence whenever the same shall be granted by the United States.

H.R. 21209, Mr. Southwick.—Providing for the retirement of Dr. Reagles, contract surg., U.S.N.

H.R. 21259, Mr. Crumpacker.—That to promote nautical education, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon the application of the governor of any state, to furnish to the military school in that state giving instruction in seamanship and navigation, under the authority of Chapter 3612, Volume 34, Statutes at Large, approved June 29, 1906, one fully equipped steam launch for every 100 cadets receiving instruction in said institution in one year. Authorizes the Secretary of Navy, at his discretion, to similarly loan any obsolete or unused ordnance or any condemned equipment which can be spared without detriment to the naval service. It is provided that a bond be given in each case in double the value of the launches and equipment loaned; and that said military school shall have been for at least two years one of the six "distinguished" military schools annually designated after the inspection by the War Department.

H.R. 21302, Mr. Landbergh.—To aid in the conservation of the headwaters of the Mississippi River and certain forests in northern Minnesota for said purpose, all to improve the navigation of said river.

H.R. 21303, Mr. Coudrey.—Providing for the appointment of an Inland Waterways Commission and for the improvement and development of the inland waterways of the country.

H.R. 21304, Mr. De Armond.—That the pension laws of the U.S. shall be extended to and shall embrace the soldiers engaged in the Utah expedition of 1857 and 1858, and to the widows and children of such soldiers, under the same limitations that apply with reference to the granting of pensions on account of service in the Civil War.

H.R. 21308, Mr. Gillett.—That when, after the passage of this act, any person employed by the U.S. in any of its manufacturing establishments or navy yards as an artisan or laborer is injured in the course of such employment he shall have a right of action against the U.S., to be brought in the U.S. circuit or district court in whose jurisdiction the injury occurred: *Provided*, That his own negligence did not contribute

to the injury, and the injury was caused, first, by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery, or plant connected with or used in the business of the employer. * * * That if the injury results in death the widow, or the children, parents, or next of kin dependent upon the deceased, may maintain an action in their own names and for their own benefit, respectively. * * *

H.R. 21313, Mr. Loudenslager.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and appropriates and makes immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy: Toward dredging the entrance channel to 35 foot depth (to cost \$2,600,000), \$2,000,000; machine shops (to cost \$300,000) \$100,000; storehouses (to cost \$300,000), \$100,000; toward development and improvement of the naval station, \$100,000; in all \$500,000.

H.R. 21349, Mr. Porter.—Appropriates \$10,000 to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the American Army who lost their lives during the siege of Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada, in 1814.

H.R. 21350, Mr. Jones.—To appropriate the sum of \$5,000 as a part contribution toward the erection of a monument on Steptoe Battlefield, Whitman County, Wash., to commemorate the heroic struggle between U.S. soldiers, under Col. E. T. Steptoe, and the Indians, under Chief Kamiakin.

H.R. 21409, Mr. Moore.—To provide for the selection of a site for the establishment of a navy yard, drydock and naval training station on or near Morgan's Point, in San Jacinto Bay, in the state of Texas.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., April 27, 1908.

Major and Mrs. Straub entertained the gunners' board, Captain Storck, Lieutenant Hinkle and Lieutenant Bartlett, at luncheon on Monday at Fort Strong. Mrs. Hinkle entertained the other board, Captain Long and Lieutenant Somers, at Fort Warren. Capt. H. C. Merriam, the other member, remained at Fort Revere, every morning of the past week, having sub-caliber target practice. Captain Zollars also had target practice with his battery at the same time. Lieutenant Kimberly and his mother and Miss Kimberly entertained Mrs. Bartlett and her guest, Miss Firth, at luncheon on Monday. On Monday, Patriots' Day, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam had Mr. and Mrs. Gleason, of Boston, for luncheon. At Fort Warren on Tuesday afternoon Dr. Briggs, of Boston, there as a witness in a court-martial case, dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle.

Miss Erskine, of Hull, and Harry Mathews, of Fort Andrews, spent Tuesday with Miss Skillings at Fort Warren. Capt. and Mrs. Forse were charmingly entertained by Dr. Brewer at dinner one day of last week.

Mrs. Henry C. Davis, of Fort Andrews, was delightfully entertained by the Chi Phi Fraternity of "Tech" on Monday. She was asked by Mr. Lee Hagood, brother of Captain Hagood, of Washington, to chaperone a house party, the members of which were Messrs. Hagood, Henry Davis, the Army contingent, the girls of whom were Miss Margery Deshon and Miss Bookner; in all there were twenty-four in the party. On Monday evening they all attended the concert and dance of the "Tech" Glee Club. On Tuesday they all went to the "Tech" show, "Over the Garden Wall." Assistant Naval Constructor Westervelt, of the Navy, wrote the lines for this little operetta. In the evening they were all guests at the "Junior Prom" in the beautiful ballroom of the Somerset.

On Wednesday Lieutenant Hinkle and Bartlett took lunch with Capt. and Mrs. Storck, of Fort Banks; on Thursday they were entertained by Lieutenant Biscoe and Morrow; and on Friday they were at Capt. and Mrs. Bennett's for lunch.

Mrs. Hinkle, of Fort Warren, gave a charming bridge party on Thursday. There were five tables and the winners of the exquisite prizes were Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Hinkle, Mrs. Merriam and Miss Pike. The other players were Mrs. Hoskins, her daughter, Mrs. Conrad; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Zollars, Mrs. Kimberly, Miss Kimberly, Mrs. Straub, Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Firth, Miss Skillings, Miss Dyer and the hostess.

On Thursday Mrs. Davis went to a large reception at the "Chi Phi" Fraternity House in Boston. The same evening Colonel Homer and Miss Skillings entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Forse at dinner. At Fort Andrews Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor gave a dinner party for their guest, Miss Taylor, Lieutenant Taylor's sister, who spent several days of last week with them; it was also Lieutenant Taylor's birthday, and a birthday cake, surrounded by red and white candles, formed the centerpiece. Two tables of bridge were enjoyed afterward, those playing being Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Firth, and Lieutenant Gearhart, of Fort Strong, and Lieutenant Pierce.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. Kimberly entertained at Fort Warren most charmingly with three tables of bridge. Mrs. Straub won a dainty pincushion, Mrs. Forse an embroidered tray clothe, and Miss Pike a two-pound box of Huyle's. The other players were Mrs. Stevens, of Winchester; Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Firth, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hinkle, Miss Dyer and Miss Skillings.

On Saturday evening the Fort Strong garrison gave a most attractive hop. The hall was beautifully decorated, and the refreshments were delicious, while the music was furnished by the 11th U.S. Artillery band from headquarters. The most distinguished guest present was Admiral Swift, of the Charlestown Navy Yard. He, with a large party of the Navy, came down despite the heavy fog. A number of week-end parties were given. Mrs. Davis entertained Miss Helen Davis, of Boston, Mr. Allen Jones, of Columbia, S.C., and her son from "Tech." Mrs. Bartlett gave a dinner for her house guests, Miss Margaret Boyd, Miss Firth, Lieutenant Biscoe and Pierce, before the dance on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Merriam entertained Miss Mary F. Holmes, of Brookline, for the dance, and gave a small Sunday supper, with Lieutenant Wilson as their other guest.

Capt. and Mrs. Forse entertained Mrs. Clarke and her three children at dinner on Sunday. Captain Clarke is spending a ten days' leave in New York city. He expects to spend the greater part of the time with Capt. and Mrs. Wallace at Fort Totten. Lieutenant Kimberly had Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle at dinner on the same day. Mrs. Kimberly and her daughters returned to their home at Fort Monroe on Saturday.

Major Cree received his orders for the General Staff and is busily packing; every one in the harbor is sorry to see them go. Mrs. Brett entertained Miss Skillings, Miss Dyer, Miss Pike, all of Fort Warren, and Lieutenant Morrow's mother and their guest, Miss Osborne, of Louisville, Ky., at a most charming luncheon on Thursday of last week.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 29, 1908.

Miss Curriden, of Washington, D.C., is the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody. On the afternoon of the 23d Mrs. Dunwoody gave a large card party in her honor. Bridge was played in the front room and progressive euchre in the library. Mrs. Gordon Heiner had the highest score in the euchre game and won a handkerchief case, while the bridge prizes, delicately perfumed, ribbon-covered coat hangers, went to Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck, Mrs. I. N. Lewis, Mrs. Frederic H. Smith and Mrs. Jacob M. Coward. Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. Harrison entertained the Captain of the German cruiser Bremen at dinner. Those invited to meet Captain Alberts were Major and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Mrs. Wirt Robinson, Mrs. Dan T. Moore, Miss Francesca Butler, Miss Margaret Walke, Lieutenant Breuer and Von Tippe, of the German navy, and Mr. George Harrison.

Mrs. Wirt Robinson, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis has returned to her home at West Point. Miss Margaret Walke, who spent several days with Col. and Mrs. Harrison, is now the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence Crawford.

Friday evening the Senior Assembly of Newport News gave a german at the Chamberlin, to which the officers and ladies of the post were invited. A number of beautiful figures were dressed, and bells, butterflies and Easter lilies were the pretty

favors. Among the patronesses was Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. Arthur St. Clair Smith, U.S.N., who has been visiting her brother, Mr. Hutsen Salley, of Newport News.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Butler chaperoned Miss Francesca Butler, Miss Gladys Butler and Miss Ruth Ridgway out to afternoon tea on board the German cruiser Bremen. Mr. George Harrison left on Saturday afternoon for Yale. Great interest was felt here when it was learned that Miss Isabel Hughes had married, in Cuba on the 21st, Lieut. Charles C. Bankhead, 28th Inf. Lieut. and Mrs. Bankhead came up from Cuba on the last transport, and are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Smith. Mrs. Sutherland, who has been visiting her brother, Dr. Ragan, left on Monday. Mrs. John Kimberly and Miss Kimberly, who have been visiting Lieut. Allen Kimberly at Fort Warren, Mass., have returned home. Lieut. Clarence B. Ross arrived on Wednesday with a detachment of recruits.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Butler and the Misses Gladys and Francesca Butler entertained at a tea at the Hotel Chamberlin. All the girls and bachelor officers of the post and the German naval officers were among those present.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 25, 1908.

Salt Lake is greatly excited over the fact that the High School cadets are to act as the personal escort of Admiral Evans when he reviews the fleet on its arrival at San Francisco. The boys are being sent by the city, and a delegation has returned bearing not only his consent but a most cordial invitation to the boys. They will give a drill on board the Connecticut, his flagship, and will be entertained during their week's visit with trips to the various points of interest in military matters. They will be encamped on the Presidio grounds, by special arrangement, and will be equipped for their camp by the N.G.U., which lends them Sibley tents and other necessities. The boys gave an exhibition drill yesterday on Main street in which nearly three hundred of them took part, and many of the officers from Douglas extended congratulations on their efficiency.

The major officers of the 15th Infantry, headed by Lieutenant Colonel Williams, made a formal call on Governor John C. Cutler last Thursday evening, when His Excellency and Mrs. Cutler received, assisted by a number of the Governor's staff and their wives and by officers of the National Guard. The National Guard band played patriotic airs and felicitations were exchanged between the Army men and the staff officers. The officers from the post, beside Colonel Williams, were Majors Purvisance and Arrasmith, Captains Palmer, Savage, Harper and Cavenagh, Lieutenants Seaman, Sampson, Ward, Butcher, Upham and Chaplain Clemens. Later the entire party attended the ball given in the armory by the Spanish War veterans, Camp Wedgewood.

Active work will be begun in a few days, under Capt. F. M. Savage, in the construction of the new model bakery for Fort Douglas, for which the government has appropriated \$10,000. The building will be placed south of the present guardhouse, and will be of concrete and brick with a slate roof. A steam baking plant, electric dough mixers, etc., will be a part of its equipment, and graduates of the bakery school at Fort Riley will be brought here to take charge of it. The new process is such that the dough is never touched by the hands from the first mixing till the finished product is turned out.

Mrs. Clemens is busily engaged in the classification of Philippine flora which she has collected for the use of various educational institutions. She has collected and classified something over 4,000 specimens. When completed the work will be sent to the Smithsonian Institute, Bronx Park, New York, and to the National Museum at Berlin. Mrs. Clemens has completed a series of lectures before the botanical department of the local university on the subject.

Lieutenant Waterman entertained a party of friends at the theater to see Mary Manning the first night in "Glorious Betsy," and later took his guests to the Louvre for a supper.

Here they were joined by Miss Manning and Miss Helen Macbeth, of her support, and Mr. and Mrs. Fifeid. Mr. Waterman's other guests were: Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Parrish, Miss Siez, Captain Conrad and Lieutenant Green.

Major and Mrs. James Murray Arrasmith entertained informally at bridge last Monday evening for Mrs. Upham, wife of Lieutenant Commander Upham, of the Navy. Mrs. Upham is with Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers till the arrival of Commander Upham, when they will go together to San Francisco. Mrs. Parrish and Miss Siez, the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, have been receiving much social attention during the week. Mr. and Mrs. David S. Murray, Captain Cavanaugh, Captain Conrad, Captain McCaskey having given dinners and theater parties for them.

Major Willis T. May has returned from his inspection tour of the National Guard of Utah, and has expressed himself as well pleased at the efficiency of the guard. Lieutenant Green and Chaplain Clemens are taking steps to form a tennis association among the officers and ladies of the post. The courts are in fine shape now.

Capt. Willis Uline and family arrived to-day from Fort Leavenworth. They will shortly be settled in No. 10. Capt. Samuel E. Smiley has just received news of his appointment as adjutant general of the District of Columbia, with headquarters at Washington, and with Mrs. Smiley, will leave during the coming week for their new post.

A number of the officers who were acquainted with Miss Manning before invited her up to the post for the band concert Friday afternoon, and a delightful motor ride was followed by an informal tea. An informal hop last evening was enjoyed by a number of young people from town as well as the garrison people. Edward Le Compte, of Park City, formerly a classmate of Lieutenants Boyers and Upham, has been visiting friends at the post. Mr. Le Compte is gradually recovering his health after a year or more as an invalid. Mr. and Mrs. Powers, who have been with Mrs. Scott during the serious illness of the Colonel, expect to leave early in the week for their home in Minneapolis. Colonel Scott will probably be moved to his home some time this week. Lieut. and Mrs. Kneeland S. Snow are entertaining to-night at an informal bridge party for the garrison people.

The Regimental Bridge Club meets on Tuesday next with Mrs. Purvisance. Mrs. Bucker, who has been visiting friends in Indiana, has returned to the post.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., April 25, 1908.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Meyer was grand marshal of the flower baton parade, and the Regular Army added much to the parade yesterday. The three arms of the Service were all represented. General Meyer handled the pageant in a splendid manner and won many plaudits along the line. He was assisted by his personal staff and a number of young men from the city.

Gov. T. M. Campbell and Gen. Jess M. Lee rode in a victory adorned with blue and white flowers. Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, Mrs. A. L. Meyer and Col. George LeRoy Brown, president of the Carnival Association, occupied a carriage elaborately decorated in morning glories. Capt. and Mrs. O. B. Rosenbaum entertained with a dance, given at the post gymnasium, in honor of the queen of the carnival, Miss Bertha Rowalle, and her maids. A week of gayety was inaugurated when the queen entered the city in her special train and was cheered by her loving subjects. The keys of the city were given to her yesterday by the Mayor, Bryan Callaghan, and will remain in her hands for a week. The attendants to the queen were: Capt. F. R. Brown, A. McIntyre, H. G. Bishop, F. C. Doyle, E. C. Carey; Lieutenants Mackall, Churchill, R. H. Hearn, T. Thorp, J. L. Jenkins, Abbott, Boone and Prosser.

The queen's victory, drawn by white horses, was fairly abloom in snow white chrysanthemums. Miss Rowalle rode alone; accompanying the queen's carriage was the tally-ho; occupied by the season's debutantes, who were ladies-in-waiting to Miss Rowalle. Pink poppies and great oats decorated the turnout. The young ladies were dressed in white, with pink trimmed hats. Capt. Brooke Payne handled the reins. Capt.

and Mrs. O. B. Rosenbaum and Chaplain and Mrs. Dickinson rode in a surrey handsomely decorated in yellow roses.

Col. Lotus Niles was in command of the 3d Field Artillery in the parade. He had for his staff Capt. T. G. Doyle, adjutant of the parade; Co. J. C. Crane in command of the 9th Infantry; Major L. G. Berry, 3d F.A., Major P. E. Tripp, in command of 3d Cavalry. Leading the military division was the 9th Infantry band, followed by Colonel Crane's command, composed of Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M; following were two batteries of Artillery under command of Major L. G. Berry, the first battery in command of Lieut. Frank Thorp, and the second in command of Lieut. W. E. Prosser. Then came Troops I, K, L and M of the 3d Cavalry in command of Major Tripp. After the parade the flower battle was fought on Alamo Plaza, in front of the historic Alamo, within whose walls so many brilliant chapters of the history of Texas were made. The Army and civilians made it a gala day for San Antonio, long to be remembered.

Society at Fort Sam Houston was represented in the flower battle with a flower decked caisson, which Mrs. W. C. Butler designed. The young ladies were Miss Dennison, of Albany, N.Y.; Miss Woodward, of Atlanta; Miss Burbank, Mrs. A. McIntyre, Mrs. Butler, Capt. H. G. Bishop, Capt. A. McIntyre and Lieutenant Thorp.

The Five Hundred Club at Fort Sam Houston was prettily entertained by Miss Mae Cresson. Prizes won by Miss Burbank, Miss Dennison and Miss Louise Girard. Mrs. Carey, of Fort Sam Houston decorated a beautiful donkey cart for the flower battle, occupied by Misses Elizabeth Rosenbaum and Anna Carey. The donkey was led by a Filipino boy. Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d Cav., has gone to Fort Clark.

Gen. and Mrs. Jess M. Lee entertained a few of their friends at a beautiful dinner at the Menger Hotel. Covers were laid for twenty guests—Col. and Mrs. Butler, Major and Mrs. Ayer, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Mackay, Judge and Mrs. Paschal, General Roberts, Colonel Niles, and the host and hostess. Monday evening in the gymnasium at Fort Sam Houston, a society vaudeville show will be given for the benefit of St. Paul's Church. Mrs. W. C. Butler is chairman of the affair. Capt. A. F. McManus entertained with a stag dinner in honor of Col. George Le Roy Brown. The occasion was Colonel Brown's birthday, and the event was remembered in the toasts and bright impromptu speeches.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., April 28, 1908.

On Wednesday evening Captains Knowlton, Waldron and Landers and Lieutenants Davis and Campbell attended the reception given by Governor Lea, of Delaware, at the armory in Wilmington. Mrs. Knowlton and her guests, the Misses Thomson and Miss McNulty, also took advantage of the trip and were guests of Mrs. Percy L. Darlington.

The officers' hop last Thursday evening was one of the most successful ever given at Fort Du Pont. It was well attended and the music furnished by the orchestra of the 13th Band was excellent. Among those present were Col. John R. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Knowlton, Captain Goodfellow, Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Capt. and Mrs. Landers, Mrs. Ryland, Miss Landers, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieutenants Fulton, Davis and Eglin, Mr. R. M. Moore, Mr. Reeves, Miss Reeves, Mrs. Pennington, Miss Isabel Reybold, Miss McNulty, Miss Margaret and Emily Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. Korn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Jefferson, Miss Hall, Mr. Lionel Bright, Mrs. Stewart Clark, Mr. Eugene Reybold, Mr. Alexander Cooper, Miss Harriet Enis, and Mr. Richard S. Rodney.

After the hop Thursday evening a large number of the guests were entertained at supper at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph L. Knowlton. Mrs. Robert A. Campbell was hostess at a most charming tea last Friday afternoon. The house was decorated throughout with apple blossoms, and on the table in the dining room, where tea was served, a large silver bowl of the blossoms formed the centerpiece, while the color scheme was further carried out in the candles with pink and silver shades. The hostess wore a charming gown of pale pink crepe de Chine. Mrs. Griswold poured chocolate and Mrs. Knowlton tea. Many of the officers and ladies of the post were present, and also guests from town.

On Friday evening the enlisted men gave a dance in the gymnasium for the benefit of the baseball team, which was a great success financially as socially. The bachelors entertained delightfully at bridge at their quarters Friday evening. Present were Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Landers, Miss Landers, Mrs. Ryland, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph L. Knowlton, Miss Margaret Thomson, Miss Emily Thomson, Captain Goodfellow, Lieutenants Fulton and Davis and Mr. R. M. Moore. Several of the ladies of the post visited Fort Mott on Saturday morning.

Lieut. Henry Eglin, of Fort Mott, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph L. Knowlton at luncheon on Saturday. On Saturday afternoon Dr. and Mrs. Korn entertained delightfully at the quarantine station. The Neptune took the guests to and from the station. Bridge whist was played during the afternoon, and after a tour of the island, delicious refreshments were served at the Doctor's attractive quarters. Those who enjoyed the hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Korn were Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ryland, Miss Landers, Mrs. Knowlton, Miss McNulty, the Misses Thomson and Lieutenants Davis and Eglin.

Lieut. James M. Fulton spent Saturday and Sunday in Philadelphia. Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn returned on Saturday from a four days' leave, spent in Philadelphia. On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Knowlton entertained at dinner Dr. and Mrs. Korn, Miss McNulty, the Misses Thomson and Lieutenants Davis and Eglin.

A large bowling party was given in the gymnasium last Saturday evening, after which Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Landers entertained at supper. Among their guests were Dr. and Mrs. Korn, Miss Landers, Miss McNulty, Mrs. Ryland, the Misses Thomson, Lieutenants Davis, Glassburn and Eglin, Mr. Moore and Mr. Reeves.

Miss McNulty and the Misses Thomson, of Washington, D.C., who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Knowlton, returned to their homes on Sunday. They were accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. Knowlton and Lieut. Joseph R. Davis. Captain Knowlton returned to the post on Tuesday, after a short visit to relatives at Annapolis. Miss Landers, who has been the guest of her brother, Capt. Howard L. Landers, and Mrs. Landers during the past ten days, returned to New York on Sunday. Miss Anna Fulton, sister of Lieut. James M. Fulton, arrived at the post on Monday from Philadelphia, where she has been on a visit to relatives.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 25, 1908.

Lieut. Josephus S. Cecil, 19th Inf., (captain of Philippine Scouts), who has been at Fort Bayard for some time, paid his old friends at the post a short visit last week en route to his home in Tennessee, where he will spend the remainder of his sick leave. The officers and ladies entertained at an informal hop at the post hall last week. On account of the Lenten season the guests from El Paso were very few. Lieut. Arthur G. Hadsell, 19th Inf., left this week for his home in Connecticut, where he will spend a month's leave. Lieut. C. G. Porcher, of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, accompanied by his wife and child is expected to reach El Paso next week, and will make a short visit to his parents on their farm near El Paso before he leaves for Alaska.

There was a very pleasant "smoker" at the post library last Saturday evening for the enlisted men.

At the recent organization of the ladies of the G.A.R. in El Paso, Miss Grace Logan, daughter of the late Major T. H. Logan, U.S.A., was elected junior vice-president.

Tuesday, April 21, was the seventy-second anniversary of the famous Texas battle of San Jacinto, when Texas became free from Mexico.

Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, 19th Inf., delivered a very interesting address at the men's meeting of the Y.M.C.A. in El Paso. Chaplain Smith is popular in the city and speaks there quite often, while his services at the post are always attended by

numbers of visitors from El Paso. Mrs. Samuel J. Smith entertained the ladies of the garrison, and also several guests from El Paso last week at a very pleasant reception and tea. Mrs. Arthur S. Brooks, wife of Capt. Brooks, entertained the last of the week at a delightful bridge whist party.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., April 28, 1908.

Col. and Mrs. Gardner left for New York Thursday afternoon and will sail for Europe on the 29th, to be absent four months. Mrs. W. C. Bennett's mother, Mrs. Cochran, widow of Colonel Cochran, U.S. Army, arrived Saturday from Cincinnati for an indefinite visit with Capt. and Mrs. Bennett. Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gohn at dinner last Tuesday night. Mrs. Sydney Smith has had Miss Valentine, of Omaha, as a house guest for the past few days, during the absence of Lieutenant Smith in Shreveport, La.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Davis, chief surgeon of the department, and Mrs. Davis have taken apartments at the Rome Hotel, Omaha. Capt. and Mrs. Dalton entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Michaelis at dinner Saturday night. Mrs. Blackmore, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett for several weeks, left Friday for her home in Cincinnati.

Major W. F. Blauvelt is now in command of the regiment and post and Captain Ridener has succeeded to the command of the 3d Battalion. Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Major C. W. Kennedy, adjutant general of the department, arrived in Omaha last week from New York. While house hunting Major and Mrs. Kennedy have apartments at the Madison, Omaha. Capt. J. L. Hines, Q.M. Dept., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Michaelis at luncheon on Sunday. Mrs. Sydney Smith gave a small informal hop at her quarters last Friday evening, at which her guests were Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Captain Ridener, Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes, Miss Valentine, of Omaha, Mr. William Morrison and Lieuts. P. L. Smith, Boswell, Short and McCune. Mrs. Bent, wife of Capt. C. L. Bent, formerly of the 30th Infantry, has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. McMillan for the past few days, leaving for Alameda, Cal., on Sunday. The officers stationed in Omaha, Fort Crook and Fort Omaha will be tendered a reception and banquet by the Commercial Club of Omaha next Thursday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett and Lieutenants Short and Boswell were guests of Mrs. Blackmore, of Cincinnati, at a prettily appointed dinner at the Rome Hotel, Omaha, last Wednesday evening, attending the performance of "Secret Service" at the Burwood Theater afterward. Lieuts. P. L. Smith, Harvey, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Miss Valentine and Dr. and Mrs. McMillan were also in the audience on the same evening. Capt. and Mrs. Bent entertained Dr. and Mrs. McMillan and several Omaha friends at luncheon at the Rome hotel, Saturday.

Capt. E. D. Warfield, recently promoted to this regiment, is spending a three months' leave in New York city. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, department commander, was one of the guests at a luncheon given in honor of Mr. M. Cudahy, of Chicago, at the Omaha Club last Thursday. Capt. C. M. Bundel, 16th Inf., is on a ten days' leave at Harrisburg, Pa., visiting his parents. Miss Daisy Doane, sister of Lieut. W. G. Doane, and who is well known in Army circles, was one of the competitors in a golf tournament held on the links of the Country Club, Omaha, last Wednesday.

Major W. F. Blauvelt, who has just been detailed to the Pay Department, leaves for Kansas City with his family within the next few days. Major and Mrs. Blauvelt and Miss Natalie Blauvelt will be greatly missed here. Lieut. W. B. Cowin, 3d Cav., and Mrs. Cowin, lately returned from the Philippines, arrived in Omaha Saturday night to be the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Cowin, Lieutenant Cowin's parents.

The Post Card Club has discontinued its meetings for the summer, but the bi-weekly hops will be continued for some weeks longer. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U.S.V., was one of the honorary pall bearers at the funeral of the late John N. Baldwin, a prominent attorney of Omaha, last week. Mrs. H. F. Dalton entertained at luncheon last week, her guests being Madames Crimmins, Bennett, Blackmore, White and Michaelis.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 27, 1908.

The work of putting Kansas's first capitol building, which is located on this reservation, in a state of repair has been completed and on Saturday George H. Martin, of Topeka, secretary of the State Historical Society, came to the post to make an inspection of the building. The building has been put in the same condition it was in when the first legislature of the territory met there, in 1855. Forty barrels of cement were used in the work. Over 500 willows were planted along the river bank close to the building to prevent further erosion.

Seven of the polo ponies for the enlisted men of the 6th Field Artillery have been received and are already being put through a preliminary course of sprouts. Many of the men hope to be able to take up the game of polo before long.

Mr. Burris, instructor in the Farriers and Horseshoers' School, gave a box party on Wednesday evening at the performance of "The Lion and the Mouse" at the theater in Junction City. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. Kitchell, Mrs. Williams, the Misses Green and Andrews and Mr. Andrews.

The first trial by a general court-martial at this post for the selling of liquor on the reservation by a soldier, has resulted in the conviction of Pvt. Keef Green, Battery C, 6th A.C., who has been sentenced to four months' confinement and a fine of \$40.

Contract Dental Surg. John R. Ames, U.S.A., arrived at the post last week, and is now busy extracting and filling teeth for the enlisted personnel of the garrison. The post has been without the services of a dental surgeon for over a year, and as a result there is a vast amount of work to be done.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., April 30, 1908.

Miss Ethel McMurray, of Washington, and Mr. William Kelton have been guests of Major and Mrs. M. F. Harmon. The Misses Harmon gave a tea on the 29th for Miss McMurray. Other social events during the past week were a bridge party of four tables on Wednesday, given by Mrs. William B. Ladue, and a tea on Tuesday by Mrs. Frank H. Adams for the bachelor officers and young ladies of the garrison.

Major Sterrett and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hinckman, have left Governor's Island, to the regret of their friends, and have taken apartments in the city. Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf., who arrived from Manila on the transport McClellan, visited in the post on Wednesday. Miss Foreman and Miss Anna Gray, of Wilmington, Del., have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Foreman, and Mrs. William Simons and Miss Simons, of Springfield, Mass., have been at Mrs. Rogers Birnie's, New York Arsenal.

ATHLETICS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 29, 1908.

The local lacrosse season ended to-day in a game in which the midshipmen defeated Baltimore City College by a score of 4 to 2. In the first half the Navy did all the scoring, making three goals. Ford scored the first after less than a minute of play, and McGuire and Grey scored toward the end of the half. In the second half the visitors got the first tally, and a second goal after some of the prettiest passing of the game. With a tie score in sight, the visitors put up a spirited game, but Hubbard, of the Navy, succeeded in getting the next score and the game ended 4 to 2.

St. John's College of Annapolis and the Navy played their third game of ball this season, the match resulting in the third victory for the Navy, by a score of 7 to 0. The Naval Academy nine were: Bacon, 2b.; Gillam, a.s.; Wilson, 3b.; Stiles, 1b.; Lange, l.f.; Dague, r.f.; Battle, c.f.; Hambach, c.; Douglas, p.; Home run, Stiles; earned runs, Naval Academy, 1; struck out, by Douglas, 7, by Bosley, of St. John's, 7; bases on balls, off

Douglas, 2, off Bosley, 4; stolen bases, Bacon, Gillam, Hambach, Dague and Lange, for Navy; Austin, Robinson and Hauer for St. John's; double play, Gillam, Bacon and Stiles; time of game, one hour and fifty minutes; umpire, Mr. Colliflower, of Washington. One more game is yet to be played between the two nines.

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The following deaths occurred since last report: James Bates, private, Hospital Corps, April 11. William F. McGue, Co. C, 1st Battalion Engrs., Asiatic cholera, April 22. Nur J. Chilson, Troop B, 6th Cav., gunshot wound, accidental, March 12. Thomas W. Daley, Co. E, 14th Inf., shot evading arrest, April 24. Henry M. Gaffney, Co. K, 18th Inf., cocaine poisoning, April 5. Harry B. Saunders, Troop I, 10th Cav., suicide, April 21.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 24, 1908.

Promotions in the Navy.

Midshipman Robert W. Spofford to be an ensign from Feb. 13, 1908.

Btns. George E. Plander, on the active list of the Navy, to be a chief boatswain, to rank with, but after, ensign, on the retired list, from May 7, 1908, the date upon which he will be retired, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 29, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert B. Higgins to be a commander from Jan. 30, 1908, vice Reeves, promoted.

Appointments in the Navy.

Kent C. Melhorn and Lee W. McGuire, of Ohio, to be assistant surgeon from April 11, 1908, to fill vacancies.

Nominations received by the Senate April 24, 1908.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. William S. Cowles to be a rear admiral from April 23, 1908, vice Very, retired.

Comdr. Alexander Sharp, an additional number in grade, to be a captain from April 23, 1908, vice Noel, promoted.

Pay Insp'r. Charles S. Williams to be a pay director from April 5, 1908, vice Boggs, retired.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 28, 1908.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. William S. Cowles to be a rear admiral in the Navy from April 23, 1908.

Comdr. Alexander Sharp, an additional number in grade, to be a captain in the Navy from April 23, 1908.

Pay Insp'r. Charles S. Williams to be a pay director in the Navy from April 5, 1908.

NAVY DEATHS.

Raymond Eason, hospital apprentice, 1st class, died April 6, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Kentucky.

Joseph Flynn, fireman, 1st class, died April 13, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Puget Sound, Washington.

Frank Gale, apprentice seaman, died April 14, 1908, while a patient in naval hospital, Newport, R.I.

Benjamin Moree, apprentice seaman, died April 14, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

George Walter Roche, chief engineer, died April 2, 1908, in Baltimore, Md.

Clarence M. Rugar, apprentice seaman, died April 13, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Newport, R.I.

Alfred Altenkirch, fireman, 1st class, died April 9, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Vermont.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 23.—Major L. C. Lucas detached headquarters, U.S. M.C., to command marine barracks, 2d Naval District, Narragansett Bay, Newport, R.I., and delay one month en route.

Second Lieut. J. D. Nevin granted ten days' delay in reporting at marine barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Major R. H. Lane, asst. adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., detached headquarters U.S.M.C., to take charge of office of asst. adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., on Pacific coast.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines, asst. adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., upon relief by Major R. H. Lane, proceed to Washington, D.C., report in person to the brigadier general, commanding.

APRIL 25.—Major E. R. Lowndes proceed to Washington, D.C., report Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, president marine reviewing board, for examination.

APRIL 27.—Second Lieut. E. N. McClellan detached U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., to duty U.S. Wisconsin, and delay ten days en route.

APRIL 28.—Second Lieut. T. M. Potts, jr., granted leave of absence for two months.

Major R. E. Lake, asst. adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., granted leave of absence for one week from May 4, 1908.

Major F. E. Corrie, retired, present leave extended for one year with permission to remain abroad.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 28, 1908.

Promotions in Revenue Cutter Service.

Capt. William Hickson Cushing to be a senior captain. New office created by the Act of Congress approved April 16, 1908.

Capt. Oscar Charles Hamlet to be a senior captain. New office created by the Act of Congress approved April 16, 1908.

Capt. Frederic Montford Munger to be a senior captain. New office created by the Act of Congress approved April 16, 1908.

Capt. Frank Hamilton Newcomb to be a senior captain. New office created by the Act of Congress approved April 16, 1908.

Capt. Horatio Davis Smith to be a senior captain. New office created by the Act of Congress approved April 16, 1908.

Capt. Francis Grey Ford Wadsworth to be a senior captain. New office created by the Act of Congress approved April 16, 1908.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Charles Frederick Coffin to be a senior engineer. New office created by the Act of Congress approved April 16, 1908.

First Lieut. of Engrs. John Richard Daily to be an engineer. New office created by the Act of Congress approved April 16, 1908.

First Lieut. of Engrs. David McComas French to be a senior engineer. New office created by the Act of Congress approved April 16, 1908.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Charles Warren Monroe to be a senior engineer. New office created by the Act of Congress approved April 16, 1908.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Edward George Schwartz to be a senior engineer. New office created by the Act of Congress approved April 16, 1908.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Horace Capron Whitworth to be a senior engineer. New office created by the Act of Congress approved April 16, 1908.

Capt. Charles Frederick Shoemaker, retired, to be captain commandant, retired, under the provisions of Sec. 6 of the Act of Congress approved April 16, 1908.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

APRIL 23.—Constr. J. Q. Walton to Arundel Cove on official business.

APRIL 24.—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear, Constr. J. Q. Walton and 1st Lieut. of Engrs. Hermann Kotzschmar appointed board examination Engineer officers for promotion.

First Lieut. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker from Mohawk; to the Ferry for transportation to Unalaska, Alaska.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover from Winona; to Seminole.

APRIL 25.—Cadet Engr. N. B. Hall from Itasca and school of instruction; to Mohawk.

Capt. F. M. Munger to command Bering Sea Patrol Fleet.

APRIL 27.—2d Lieut. J. L. Maher thirty days' leave.

First Lieut. A. L. Gamble, 1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell and 2d Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root board for examination of candidates for cadetships.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. At Oakland, Cal.

CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Fengar. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. Ogdensburg, N.Y. Out of commission.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Still. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESSY—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. of Engrs. Willets Pedrick. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Capt. C. C. Fengar. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. At Arundel Cove, Md.

MCCULLOCH—1st Lieut. G. C. Carmine. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. Charles Satterlee. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Out of commission.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At San Francisco, Cal.

MOWAHK—Capt. B. L. Reed. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Detroit, Mich. Out of commission.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMILICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. New Bern, N.C.

PERRY—2d Lieut. H. W. Pope. At Winslow, Wash.

RUSH—1st Lieut. A. H. Buhner. Seattle, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.

THEATIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.

TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Uberroth. Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission.

WINNISIMMET—Chief Engr. C. W. Munroe, in charge. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. F. A. Lewis. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. F. J. Haake. At Galveston, Texas.

BORN.

BRUMBY.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Frank Hardeman Brumby, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., April 18, 1908, a daughter.

COFFEY.—Born at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, April 18, 1908, to the wife of Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, 2d U.S. Cav., a son.

JOHNSON.—Born at West Pittston, Pa., April 19, 1908, to the wife of the Rev. Edward Darlington Johnson, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., a son, Bradford Johnson.

MERRIAM.—Born at Key West, Fla., April 19, 1908, to the wife of Lieut. Sidney A. Merriam, U.S.M.C., a daughter, Margaret.

MARRIED.

ALTSTAETTER—RAOUL.—At Atlanta, Ga., April 22, 1908, Capt. F. W. Altstaetter, C.E., U.S.A., and Miss Rebecca Bernhardt Raoul.

BROWN—HATCH.—At Manila, P.I., April 29, 1908, Miss Mary Hatch, daughter of Major Everard E. Hatch, 26th U.S. Inf., to Mr. L. S. Brown.

COLLINS—DELANO.—At Los Angeles, Cal., April 18, 1908, Ensign Julian Herbert Collins, U.S.N., and Miss Sarah Ann Delano.

COOK—HARE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1908, Ensign Arthur B. Cook, U.S.N., and Miss Marie Amory Hare.

CHALKER—RISQUE.—At Mobile, Ala., April 11, 1908, Lieut. Lloyd Toumlin Chalker, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, and Miss Aline Brooks Risque.

GREENLEAF—MCLELLAN.—At Washington, D.C., April 30, 1908, Capt. Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Carrie McLean.

LUNG—DE PEYSTER.—At New York city, April 28, 1908, Surg. George A. Lung, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Van Cortlandt de Peyster.

MCNAIR—DUER.—At Pikesville, Md., April 29, 1908, Ensign Frederick V. McNair, U.S.N., and Miss Agnes B. Duer.

WALSH—ERWIN.—At St. Louis,

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Turpin. Mr. R. Lawrence has been elected a second lieutenant in the 7th Company.

Capt. John J. Cowdrey, N.Y., from the supernumerary list, has been detailed to command the 31st Company of the 8th Coast Defense Artillery.

A review of the 12th N.Y., by former Col. R. W. Leonard, will be held in the armory on the night of Saturday, May 2. Company A will hold an entertainment and dance at the armory May 9.

The 1st Regiment and Battery A, of Orange, New Jersey, will encamp at Sea Girt on July 25, to remain until Aug. 1. The 3d Regiment and the 2d Troop will be at the camp from July 11 to 18, and the 4th Regiment and the Signal and Telegraphic Corps from Aug. 1 to 8. The 5th Regiment, Colonel Hine, and the 1st Troop, Captain Bryant, are booked to participate in the Regular Army maneuvers to be held at Pine Plains, N.Y.

The annual indoor rifle match for the 3d Brigade N.G.N.Y. trophy was shot at the state armory in Troy, April 22, and was won by the 2d Regiment, which defeated the 10th Regiment team by the narrow margin of nine points. The 1st Regiment, which was also eligible to compete, did not put in an appearance. On the first target, 200 yards, standing, the 10th Regiment finished three points ahead. This lead was overcome by the 2d on the second target, at 200 yards, kneeling, and was increased from five to nine points on the final target, 300 yards prone. It was one of the most evenly contested matches in which the 2d Regiment team ever participated. The 2d Regiment team scored a total of 826 points out of a possible 900, and the 10th Regiment team a total of 817 out of 900.

The South Dakota National Guard will encamp at Camp Roosevelt during the second week in July.

The following are the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of March, 1908, based on drill reports of the month: Hospital Corps, 90.52; Signal Corps, 95.91; Cavalry, 96.72; Field Artillery: Battery A, 83.84; Coast Artillery Corps, 86.32; 1st Infantry, 92.47; 2d Infantry, 96.87; Separate Company, 94.27; Naval Militia, 92.07.

Capt. Ben H. Dorcy, U.S.A., retired, having reported, is assigned to duty with the Michigan National Guard as special inspector and instructor and any other duty that may be assigned him by the adjutant general. He will be attached to the staff of the commander-in-chief. He will be expected to make such suggestions in connection with this duty as may appear to be for the best interest of the service. The hearty co-operation of all officers and enlisted men is expected to the end that the greatest efficiency may obtain.

The official comments on the annual inspection and muster of Co. I, 69th N.Y., Capt. Charles Healy, are something the company has reason to be very proud of, and the comments are in every way fully deserved. The following are the remarks of the inspecting officer, Lieut. Col. James Wray Cleveland: "General appearance, military bearing, discipline, courtesy and efficiency as shown by inspection, the best in the regiment. Net gain of twenty-six in strength. Men steady and uniforms clean. Manual good. Many articles of equipment not yet received and some received too late to be cleaned for inspection. With exception of this property everything clean and serviceable. Adjustment of equipment fair. Rolls fair. One hundred per cent. present. Books and records excellent and kept with remarkable accuracy, neatness and care."

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, has issued orders for the annual encampment of the National Guard of that state, at Gettysburg as follows: 3d Brigade will encamp from July 16 to 23; the 2d Brigade, July 17 to 24, and the 1st Brigade, July 18 to 25. The Naval Militia will cruise in accordance with a date to be fixed by the Navy Department. It is announced that the Gen. William Moffatt Reilly gold medal for longest continuous service will be presented. This is a biennial presentation. Competitors are instructed to forward their applications to the adjutant general. These records already show the continuous service of two officers now in commission since the year 1871. The applications must be filed not later than June 15. The 3d Infantry will parade in Philadelphia on the afternoon of Saturday, May 9, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the regiment's entrance into the United States Volunteer service during the war with Spain.

We have received a copy of the interesting reports of Adjutant General F. M. Sackett, of Rhode Island, and Adjutant General J. C. R. Foster, of Florida, for the year 1907.

Adjutant General Brigham, of Massachusetts, announces that the Coast Artillery Corps, Col. Charles P. Nutter, and the 9th Infantry, 2d Brigade, Col. William H. Donovan, will perform their annual camp duty in connection with the coast defense maneuvers in Boston Harbor, from June 21 to 30, inclusive, June 21 to be the day of the annual drill, two days to be volunteered as far as the Commonwealth is concerned. The C.O., Coast Artillery Corps, will detail one company to Battery Winthrop, one to Battery Lincoln, two to Battery Hitchcock, one to Battery Ward, one to Battery Stevenson, two companies to Battery Bartlett, one to Battery Cushing, one to Battery McCook, one to Battery Ripley, and one to Battery Sanders. The C.O., 9th Infantry, will detail one company to Fort Banks, one to Fort Heath, one to Fort Strong, one to Fort Warren, four companies to Fort Andrews, and four companies to Fort Revere. The 1st Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. Thomas Talbot, will perform its camp duty at Hingham, Mass., July 11 to 18, inclusive, July 11 to be the day of the annual drill. The 2d Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. John E. Spenser, will perform its camp duty at Roxbury, Mass., July 18 to 25, inclusive, July 18 to be the day of the annual drill.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, under date of April 28, issues new regulations for the uniform of the National Guard. It is also announced that the annual shooting competitions will be held at the State range, East Haven, June 26 and 27. The matches are the state, open to teams of eight; company team matches, for teams of three; distinguished

marksman's match, and the pistol matches, open to all officers and men armed with the pistol.

A communication received by Col. John H. Foote, of the 14th N.Y., April 27, from Edwin H. Beardsley, chairman of the Military Committee of the Long Island subway celebration at Jamaica, June 4 to 6, caused much amusement among officers of the regiment. In it Mr. Beardsley stated that there were to be a number of attractions, including Wild West shows, open-air operas, balloon ascensions and the Mayor and the Governor and his staff. To lend dignity to the parade which will be made up of volunteer firemen, etc., Mr. Beardsley thought the 14th would be just the thing. Colonel Foote, however, is not in accord with the views of Mr. Beardsley, and the 14th will not be in the parade.

SQUADRON A.—NEW YORK, MAJOR O. B. BRIDGMAN.

Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d U.S. Inf., reviewed Squadron A, of the New York National Guard, under command of Major Oliver B. Bridgeman, in its armory on the night of April 29, and witnessed a very excellent display. The troopers in the small riding ring were greatly handicapped, and that they put up the surprisingly good display they did was ample evidence of their practical training and skill. Lieutenant Colonel Glenn was so interested that he remained mounted in the riding ring the entire evening, and in the squadron drill rode around with the command during the evolution.

Owing to the very limited space of the riding hall, each of the four troops, of sixty men each, of which the Squadron now consists, was reduced for these drills to one-half its strength in order to save time Major Bridgeman had some of the troopers enter the riding ring from the street entrance, and the entire affair was run off more expeditiously than ever before.

The events were as follows: Evening parade, mounted, Capt. William D. Judson; review, squadron mounted, Major O. B. Bridgeman, by Lieut. Col. E. F. Glenn, U.S.A.; squadron drill, mounted, commanded by Major Bridgeman; troop drill by signal and saber exercise, by detail Troop 3, Capt. Herbert Barry; troop drill, by detail Troop 4, Capt. Stowe Phelps; mounted exercises, by Detail Troop 1, Capt. Arthur F. Townsend; mounted athletics and melee, by detail Troop 2, Capt. William D. Judson. During the two latter events several of the troopers were unhooked, but gamely mounted again and took part in the exercises. All the events were highly interesting and reflected the greatest credit upon all concerned.

Among the officers of the Army with Colonel Glenn were: Capt. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf.; Capt. William T. Johnson, 15th Cav.; Lieut. A. W. Maish, 12th Inf.; and Capt. Alvan C. Read, 12th Inf. Other special guests were Col. W. G. Le Bouillier, Major W. S. Terriberry, Capt. A. B. Quarrier, Lieut. W. H. Folsom and Col. G. Hurry, N.G.N.Y.

9TH N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM F. MORRIS.

Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Allen, Coast Art., U.S.A., commanding at Fort Wadsworth, who was to have reviewed the 9th N.Y. in its armory on the night of April 18, was unavoidably absent on account of sickness, and he was represented by Capt. Guy T. Scott, of the Artillery Corps, commanding the 53d Company. Captain Scott had as his staff Lieuts. John A. Berry, Clarence M. Condon, Frank T. Hines, Edmund T. Weisel, John W. McKie and Chester J. Goodier. Those present witnessed a fine display, not only in the review, but in quite a lengthy and interesting regimental drill, which served to more fully demonstrate the efficiency the regiment has attained. The evening parade, the closing military event, like the two previous ones, reflected the greatest credit upon the regiment in every particular, and Captain Scott and his officers were delighted at the soldierly display they witnessed.

As the 9th will be on duty at Fort Wadsworth in June, in the presence of the Regular officers was of mutual interest.

The regiment paraded twelve commands of sixteen solid files, under command of Colonel Morris, and the battalion commanders were Majors Walton, Byrne and Ward. During evening parade some 215 members of the regiment who had performed 100 per cent. of duty for the past year were ordered to the front, as was also Co. C, which won the Veterans' trophy, and the regimental rifle team. While there were no presentations, the ordering to the front of the several bodies should have been done after the completion of the ceremony, as such procedure is certainly no part of the ceremony.

The Regular officers and other special guests were pleasantly entertained by Colonel Morris and his officers, and although Colonel Allen was absent, his health was none the less heartily drunk in a suitable thirst quencher. Among the special guests were Colonel Stokes and Major Wells, 23d N.Y.; Capt. W. G. Schuyler, 7th N.Y.; Mr. Carl Berger and L. A. Newcombe.

65TH N.Y.—COL. S. M. WELCH.

The 65th N.Y., Col. S. M. Welch, paraded for annual inspection and muster at its armory in Buffalo on the night of April 22, and made a very good showing; in fact, it was said to have been one of the best the regiment has ever made; 479 officers and men were present and twenty members were absent. The men presented a steady, soldierly appearance and gave evidence of the work of their officers during the winter drill season. After the inspection the officers of the 65th Regiment and visiting officers of the 12th U.S. Inf., had dinner.

The inspecting officers were: Major John S. Mallory, 12th U.S. Inf.; Lieut. Col. Fred Phister, adjutant general, and Major Kirby, of the Ordnance Department, National Guard headquarters, and Major Theodore Sheldon, inspector of the 4th Brigade. The official figures follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and staff.....	15	1	16
Non-com. staff.....	14	.	14
Hospital corps.....	25	.	25
Field music.....	28	.	28
Company A.....	58	1	59
B.....	37	3	40
C.....	43	2	45
D.....	70	3	73
E.....	45	4	49
F.....	55	.	55
G.....	39	4	43
H.....	50	2	52
Total.....	479	20	499

13TH N.Y.—COL. DAVID E. AUSTEN.

In a review before its Veteran Association on the night of April 23, in the armory, the 13th Coast Artillery Corps, N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. David E. Austen, made its usual fine appearance. The battalion commanders during the review were Majors Turpin, Ashley and Rodgers.

After the regiment had been formed in line of masses, the veterans, with the regimental band at their head as escort, marched into the drill hall and formed facing the active regiment for the review. The veterans were in command of Capt. John P. Scrymser, president of the 13th Veterans' Association. He had as an honorary staff seven former officers of the regiment. They were: Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, Gen. Horatio C. King, Col. Edward Fackner, Major Richard P. Morley, Capt. W. Atwood French, Capt. Joseph H. Yauch and Lieut. Charles W. Held.

A number of officers and men of the 13th were ordered to the front and presented with long service decorations. General King, of the veterans, reviewing the party. In the passage all the companies went past in fine shape except the fourth company of the 3d Battalion, which made a poor showing with many men out of step.

The regimental parade was taken by Lieut. Colonel Davis, and was a fine ceremony. An exhibition of target practice with the 8-in. gun was given, every shot hitting its mark. The gun

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was handled by a detachment from the 10th Co. (K), under command of Lieut. Charles Curtis. The gun pointer was 1st Sergt. Frank E. Kerby.

Next a miniature battleship was blown up by a mobile torpedo, after which an ingenious and very complete model of a battleship, eighteen feet long, came into view. It had a full head of steam up, and flames were pouring from its center funnel under supposed forced draft. The boat was the handiwork of Pvt. P. C. Grassy, of Co. F, a clerk, and was propelled by the inventor and another, who were concealed therein. The vessel was modeled after the cruiser Brooklyn, having kept the designer busy all winter. It discharged broadsides as well as firing ahead and astern. Grassy occupied a space forward, so that his eyes could look through the windows of the pilot house and steer the craft, and his companion was in a space aft, in which he worked the contrivance which furnished the power. The craft was made of tin wood and canvas. It was also equipped with electric signal lights. The boat made a great hit.

After the military exercises there was dancing, while the special guests of the regiment were entertained by Colonel Austen and his officers. Among those present were: Gen. Robert Avery, U.S.A.; Major Harry B. Baldwin, of the 47th; Capt. Cortlandt St. John, president of the 47th Regiment Veterans.

CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford detachment of the 1st Company of the Signal Corps of Connecticut, Lieut. F. W. Prince, performed some interesting and highly successful work on April 17 by the establishment of communication between the summit of Mount Tom, Mass., and Prospect Hill, Hartford, Conn., a distance of forty miles, by means of the standard Signal Corps heliograph, four and one-half inch mirrors. As forty miles is recognized as about the maximum satisfactory working distance in the East for four and one-half inch mirrors, the performance of these two details is highly creditable, and the men feel much natural pride in their success.

The detail, consisting of Sergeant Steinholtz, Sergeant Haskell, Private Horky and Private Sullivan went to Mount Tom in an endeavor to communicate with a detail consisting of Sergeant Mackenzie, Corporal Young, Private Young and Private Schirmer, located on Prospect Hill, West Hartford. They established communication despite the fact that two or three forest fires hindered to some extent. A number of messages were sent.

There have been several attempts along these lines before, but they were unsuccessful and the Signal Corps men feel highly elated over their final success.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Prince and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hart accompanied the party to Mount Tom.

MISSOURI.

The 3d Infantry of Missouri, 650 strong, attended Easter services, April 19, at the Central M.E. church in Kansas City. The Rev. Dr. Paul H. Lynn occupied the pulpit and delivered an appropriate sermon. The regimental band played the processional, Battist's "Pilgrim's Song of Hope," during the offertory, and an arrangement of the familiar old hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the church quartette singing. The event also marked the first appearance of the regiment in its new full dress uniform. After the services a short parade was made through several of the principal streets. The new full dress uniform is the latest issue of the government and pleases the men, and will aid recruiting.

Target practice is going on in dead earnest in this regiment, and an effort is being made to have a majority of the team for Camp Perry qualify from this regiment.

On the evening of the 21st the officers of the 3d Regiment and their ladies, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, The big drill hall of the armory at Fourteenth street and Michigan avenue was decorated with palms and flowers and draped with the national colors, and when the officers of the Regular Army and their ladies arrived from the post the regimental band played the military notes of Sousa's "Semper Fidelis," and the ball had begun. Officers from all branches of the Service were present, and the colors and trimmings of their uniforms varied as well as in that of the gowns of the ladies. Among those present from Fort Leavenworth were: Col. George St. Yours, Col. E. B. Fuller, Capt. E. E. Booth, Capt. Tenny Ross, Capt. E. W. Clark, Capt. A. R. Kirwin, Mrs. Kirwin and Mrs. F. B. Curtis, Capt. and Mrs. P. S. Bond, Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Shattery, Lieut. R. P. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Knowles, Capt. and Mrs. George E. Mitchell, Lieut. R. S. Fitch, Lieut. J. L. Topham, Lieut. O. S. Albright, Lieut. W. H. Neill, Lieut. William N. Hensley, U.S.A., and others. Capt. O. E. Tayman, of the Army recruiting station in Kansas City, and Capt. E. H. Schulz, engineer officer in charge of work on the Missouri river, and stationed at Kansas City, were also present, as well as many prominent citizens of Kansas City. A very enjoyable evening was had, and being an annual affair, is always looked forward to in both civil and military circles with great delight.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

M. F. H.—To secure the West Point Howitzer, address Howitzer, West Point, N.Y.

L.T., INF., asks: To what extent may field glasses be used in record F.A. target practice? Answer: Refer to Field Service Regulations, and also to file of General Orders at your headquarters.

A. L. I.—The transport Sherman leaves Manila May 15, and will reach Honolulu probably June 4.

OLD SOLDIER asks: (1) Is there any Service stripe to distinguish those who took active part at the front from those who only served in posts or garrisons during the war?

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Answer: No. "They also serve who only stand and wait." (2) Are those who did only garrison duty entitled to wear the war stripe? Answer: See Par. 9, G.O. 169, W.D., 1907. (3) Also would the militia be entitled to wear the gold war stripe that came out for the Philippine service? Answer: Think not. It is part of uniform of U.S. Army only. (4) Is artificer in militia company required to drill, and how often? Answer: The practice varies in different states.

E. C. B.—It is not decided when the 12th Cavalry will go to the Philippines. The 5th Cavalry relieves the 10th Cavalry March, 1909; the 13th Cavalry relieves the 9th, May, 1909; and the 12th Cavalry probably relieves the 1st in September, 1909.

J. J. E.—The next examination for engineer, C.A.C., will not be held until late next fall; certainly none before the school is removed to Fort Monroe.

J. C. W. asks: (1) What medal or medals am I entitled to? I was on the first expedition to the Philippines, serving there from June, 1898, to July, 1899. Answer: You are entitled to Spanish war badge. (2) From the States I again went to the Philippines and served from April, 1903, to April, 1904. I again returned to the States, but returned to the Philippines and served there from March, 1905, until September, 1906. Answer: You are entitled to Philippine badge.

TYP TOP.—To secure transfer to the Coast Artillery from the Cavalry put in application through your company commander, selecting the post to which you wish to go. You would have to pay cost of travel.

R. B.—The 8th Infantry will go to Angel Island and Presidio of Monterey. No orders issued yet as to what companies to either post.

G. S. writes: I am on the retired list of the Army. In 1876, while then a member of Co. A, 17th U.S. Inf., we had been ordered to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D.T., to guard the post during the absence of the 7th U.S. Cav. After the "Custer massacre," the 7th Cavalry being recruited up to the full strength by new men and horses, returned to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D.T., to get ready for the disarming of all Sioux Indians, on both sides of the Missouri river. Major Marcus M. Reno, of the 7th Cav., took the west side of the Missouri river, and Col. Samuel Sturgis, who had taken command of the 7th Cavalry after the Custer massacre, took the east side of the river. My company, A, and Co. H, of the 17th Inf., and Co. D, of the 20th Inf., were ordered to accompany the 7th Cavalry. We remained on this trip until winter set in, and the campaign of 1876 was called at an end. According to above statement would I be entitled to a campaign badge of Indian Wars? Answer: Apply to the Adjutant General, stating your case as above, and ask for a badge. Each case is decided on its merits.

C. B. asks: Whether the Army in the Philippines have a vote for the Presidential candidate. Also whether any Army post in this country have a vote for President. Answer: As all elections are governed by state laws, it would obviously be impossible to conduct an election in a company or regiment composed of citizens of perhaps forty-five different states, with as many kinds of election laws to be observed. From three months to two years' residence is required by various state laws to qualify for voting, and in some states a soldier, sailor or marine is excluded altogether from the right of suffrage.

A. P. J. asks: If a man enlists in Cotabato, Mind., and is discharged in the United States, is he not entitled to travel pay from Cotabato to Manila, and then from San Francisco to place of discharge? Answer: An enlisted man upon discharge is entitled to travel pay from place of discharge to place of enlistment. Apply to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., giving full particulars.

W. G. L.—Companies E, F, G and H, of the 20th Infantry are stationed at Honolulu. No orders have as yet been issued for their transfer. The 26th Infantry is stationed at Manila, P.I.

A WONDERFUL MARCH.

G.O. 62, APRIL 13, 1908, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.

The commanding general has pleasure in calling to the attention of this command the unusual and extraordinary feat just performed by Troops F and G, 11th Cavalry. These troops were sent from Camp Columbia to Pinar del Rio and were in camp engaged in target practice during the month of March, when their horses had very little exercise and no drills. It can in fact be stated that they were practically standing on the picket-line. For the ten days beginning April 1 these troops took part in field exercises which were of a very strenuous character, demanding much of the men and horses.

The commanding general's experience, after careful observation, prompted the belief that our animals were in fine condition, due to good care and putting into practice the experience gained during former service in Cuba. Opinions vary as to the work that may be demanded of men and animals in the tropics. To determine this conclusively and to have a thorough knowledge of what may be expected of them, experiment must be made or it is a mere matter of opinion and guesswork.

Troops F and G, 11th Cavalry, were therefore authorized to return from Pinar del Rio to Camp Columbia as rapidly as possible consistent with maintaining horses and men in serviceable condition and ready for action at the end of the march. It was suggested that ten selected men and horses be taken from each of the four troops of the 2d Squadron, 11th Cavalry, and trained for this return march. This was disapproved because thefeat was not to be by trained and specially selected men and animals to come through in the shortest time practicable, but, on the other hand, the bringing of an entire troop through, fully equipped in heavy marching order, armed with rifle, saber and pistol, and have it, at the end of the march, ready for action.

To avoid any ill effects to man or beast the captains were instructed to permit no man to make the march whom the medical officer at the camp reported against, and not to take any horses that were sick or incapacitated in any way. They were cautioned that it was not a race nor was it desired to rush through with such men and horses as could make the trip, straining the rest along the road. Having full confidence in the two captains concerned to take thorough care of their troops and to carry out explicitly the wishes of their commanding general, no other instructions were given; i.e., the conduct of the march was left entirely to them, with the distinct understanding that if they saw their men or horses weakening they would stop and come in at a slow pace.

Before this march was made there was considerable discussion by those concerned, and by many who were not concerned, as to the expediency of it, and there were many who did not believe the march could be made in this climate at this time of the year.

The proper spirit to manifest on occasions when officers

and men have a hard task to perform is to encourage them by word and act and not dishearten them by arguing that thefeat is impossible. In this particular instance the two captains concerned and the officers and men of their troops were heartily in the spirit of thefeat and had full confidence in themselves and their mounts, and were not to be discouraged. Their commanding general shared this confidence and the result justifies it.

In round numbers, the distance from the camp at the target range at Pinar del Rio to Camp Columbia, by the route traveled, is 110 miles. The march has been made and, in the history of the American Army it is doubted if such afeat has ever been performed with such results.

Troop F covered the distance, including halts, in approximately 29 hours; Troop G in approximately 30 hours. Careful personal examination by the commanding general, the inspector general of this army, and the supervising veterinarian, reveals the fact that men and horses came through without injury to a single man or horse, not even to the extent of one sore back.

The credit for this extraordinary result is due entirely to the troop commanders and their officers and men; to their efficient handling and instruction; and, to the spirit that animated them.

The commanding general extends to them, one and all, his sincere congratulations. In the tropics and without the inspiration of an enemy, thisfeat is marvelous and demonstrates what may be expected of the American soldier and horse when properly appealed to, instructed and led; it is all the more remarkable when it is considered that of the 81 enlisted men who made the march, 34 have had less than one year's service. The following are the names of the officers and enlisted men who took part in the march:

Troop F—Capt. Frank Parker, 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr. 1st Sergt. Thomas Shaw, Q.M. Sergt. Philip Spreitzer, Sergts. William Doran, Henry Wechsler, Zion Dixon and James J. O'Brien, Corp. Louis Gordon, Cook William Maher, Farrier John Mahr, Blacksmith Grover W. Haines, Saddler Charles H. Hippel, Trpr. Dominick Trevisano and George E. Barnes, Privates Anton Anderson, Guy Brown, Harry R. Crafton, Charles Congdon, Thomas J. Flanagan, George Hartford, Paul V. Hannas, Frank M. Lebard, Dennis A. Ryan, William C. Rhoades, Christy W. Swanson, Henry Walters, William Boland, Carl Brinck, Thomas J. Crimmins, Henry Floyd, Barnet Fishkin, Robert P. Harrison, Herbert F. Kingland, Noah F. Morse, Robert Ryan, John Roman, Gottlieb Spahr.

Troop G—Capt. Frank Tompkins, 1st Lieut. William G. Meade, 1st Sergt. William M. Kartmark, Q.M. Sergt. Solomon Schneider, Sergt. William J. O'Connell, Sergt. Joseph G. Laird, Corp. Joseph E. Montgomery, Thomas P. McGovern, Edwin Kinder, Frank H. Hermann, Jess D. Williams and Fred E. Gaines, Cook Rufus B. Sigler, Cook Charles E. Williams, Farrier William Hanifan, Blacksmith Nicholas Wilkie, Privates Fred H. Bachus, Nicholas Baupour, Charles E. Bischoff, Peter Byrne, Frank Caron, Israel Cohen, John J. Edmundson, Frank O. Cupps, Joseph Fontaine, Morris Gimble, William C. Hornsby, Michael Maley, Stephen N. Marotte, Irvin Napier, Wayland H. Owen, Edward Pickney, Henry Ray, Otto A. Seidel, Wilbur Shattuck, Willard H. Thawley, Horace N. Tucker, Lewis J. Tuttle, Henry Weiss, William Wherry, Wendell Swenning, Delbert Baker.

Attached to Troop G—1st Lieut. Roy E. Waring, 2d F.A.; 2d Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, squadron Q.M. and comsy., 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Donald A. Robinson, 11th Cav.; Sergt. Major Edwin P. Webb, 11th Cav.; Trpr. Charles Berg, Troop L, 11th Cav.

A copy of this order will be furnished to each officer and enlisted man concerned. A full report of this march in all its details is being prepared and will be forwarded to the War Department.

By command of Brigadier General Barry:
MILLARD F. WALTZ, Lieut. Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

NAVY MEDALS AND BARS.

(To accompany Navy Special Order No. 70.)

Naval engagements during the war with Spain (1898), in commemoration of which officers and men attached to the vessels named are entitled to receive medals and bars.

Abarenda, Guantanamo, Cuba, June 11, June 12, June 13, medal.

Alvarado, Manzanillo, Cuba, Aug. 12, medal.

Amphitrite, San Juan, P.R., May 12, medal; officers and men in landing force, Cape San Juan, P.R., Aug. 8, bar.

Annapolis, Baracoa, Cuba, July 15, medal.

Bancroft, officers and men on boat expedition (1 steam cutter), Cortes Bay, Cuba, Aug. 2, medal, and Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, Aug. 4, *medal.

Brooklyn, Santiago, Cuba, July 3, medal; June 6, June 16, July 2, bars.

Cincinnati, Matanzas, Cuba, April 27, medal.

Castine, Mariel, Cuba, July 5, medal.

Detroit, San Juan, P.R., May 12, medal.

Dolphin, Casilda, Cuba, June 22, medal.

Dolphin, Santiago, Cuba, June 6, medal; Guantanamo, Cuba, June 13, bar.

Dupont, Manzanillo, Cuba, May 6, medal; Santiago, Cuba, July 2, bar.

Eagle, Cienfuegos, Cuba, April 29, medal; Cape Muno, Cuba, June 29, bar; officers and men on boat expedition (1 whale boat) off Isle of Pines, July 5, bar.

Ericsson, Santiago, Cuba, July 3, medal.

Fern, Santiago, Cuba, July 3, medal.

Gloucester, Santiago, Cuba, July 3, medal; Guanica, P.R., July 25, bar.

Hamilton, Mariel, Cuba, June 21, medal.

Harvard, Santiago, Cuba, July 3, medal.

Hawk, Mariel, Cuba, July 5, medal.

Helena, Tunas, Cuba, July 2, medal; July 3, bar; Manzanillo, Cuba, July 18, bar; July 26, bar.

Hist, Santiago, Cuba, July 3, medal; Manzanillo, Cuba, June 30, July 18, Aug. 12, bars.

Hornet, Manzanillo, Cuba, June 30, medal; July 18, bar.

Indiana, Santiago, Cuba, July 3, medal; San Juan, P.R., May 12, bar; Santiago, Cuba, June 22, July 2, July 4, bars.

Iowa, Santiago, Cuba, July 3, medal; San Juan, P.R., May 12, bar; Santiago, Cuba, May 31, June 6, June 16, July 2, July 4, bars.

Leyden, Nipe Bay, Cuba, July 21, medal.

Machias, Cardenas, Cuba, May 11, medal.

Mangrove, Cabairien, Cuba, Aug. 14, medal.

Manning, Cabanas, Cuba, May 12, medal; Mariel, Cuba, May 13, bar; Naguero, Cuba, July 18, bar.

Maple, Isle of Pines, Cuba, Aug. 4, medal.

Marielhead, Cienfuegos, Cuba, May 11, medal; April 29, bar; Santiago, Cuba, June 6, bar; Guantanamo, Cuba, June 11,

Massachusetts, Santiago, Cuba, May 31, medal; June 6, June 12, June 13, June 15, bars.

16, July 2, July 4, bars; officers and men on boat expedition (1 steam cutter), Cabanas Bay, Cuba, June 17, bar.

Mayflower, Havana, Cuba, May 14, medal.

McKee, Sagua la Grande, Cuba, Aug. 3, medal.

Montgomery, San Juan, P.R., May 12, medal.

Morrill, Havana, Cuba, May 7, medal.

Nashville, Cienfuegos, Cuba, May 11, medal.

Newark, Santiago, Cuba, July 2, medal; Manzanillo, Cuba, Aug. 12, bar.

New Orleans, Santiago, Cuba, May 31, medal; June 6, June 14, June 16, bars.

New York, Santiago, Cuba, July 3, medal; Matanzas, Cuba, April 27, bar; San Juan, P.R., May 12, bar; Santiago, Cuba, June 6, June 16, July 2, July 4, bars; officers and men on boat expedition (1 steam cutter), Santiago, Cuba, June 17, bar.

Panther, Guantanamo, Cuba, June 11, June 12, June 13, medal.

Peoria, Tunas, Cuba, July 2, medal.

Porter, San Juan, P.R., May 12, medal; Santiago, Cuba, June 7, bar.

Prairie, Mariel, Cuba, July 5, medal.

Rosalia, Matanzas, Cuba, April 27, medal.

Santiago, Cuba, July 3, medal; Manzanillo, Cuba, Aug. 12, bar.

Scorpion, Manzanillo, Cuba, July 1, medal.

Torito, Santiago, Cuba, July 3, medal; Manzanillo, Cuba, Aug. 12, bar.

Torres, San Juan, P.R., May 12, medal.

Texas, Santiago, Cuba, July 3, medal; June 6, bar; Guantanomo, Cuba, June 12, bar; June 15, bar; Santiago, Cuba, June 16, June 22, July 2, July 4, bars.

Topeka, Nipe Bay, Cuba, July 21, medal.

Vixen, Santiago, Cuba, July 3, medal; June 6, July 2, bars.

Vesuvius, Santiago, Cuba, June 13, medal; July 4, bar.

Vicksburg, Havana, Cuba, May 7, medal.

Wasps, Cabanas, Cuba, May 12, medal; Mariel, Cuba, May 13, bar; Nipe Bay, Cuba, July 21, bar.

Wilmington, Cardenas, Cuba, May 11, medal; Manzanillo, Cuba, July 18, bar.

Windom, Cienfuegos, Cuba, May 11, medal.

Winslow, Cardenas, Cuba, May 11, medal.

Wompatack, Santiago, Cuba, May 18, medal; Manzanillo, Cuba, June 15, July 18, bars.

Yale, San Juan, P.R., May 10, medal.

Yankton, Cape Muno, Cuba, June 29, medal.

Yankee, Santiago, Cuba, June 6, medal; Cienfuegos, Cuba, June 13, bar; Casilda, Cuba, June 20, bar.

Yosemite, San Juan, P.R., June 28, medal.

*Bar in lieu of medal for officers or men on boat expedition of August 2, 1898.

THE REVEILLE FLAG.

I saw it go up in the light of the morning,
Flag of a country exalted and free,

The blue of the sky and the bellow adorning,

And bright was the splendor it flashed on the sea.

Each stripe was a vision of beauty and glory,

Each star as the stars of the heavens at night.

The theme of the bard, immortal in story,

It snapped in the breeze as it hung in the height.

What heroes have struggled for thee and have perished;
On fame's endless scroll their valor is spread.

The names that we loved and the deeds that we cherished

Have gone with the conflict and live with the dead.

Red was the blood they gave for their duty,

And deep as the fountains that gush in the wave;

They lived as the fountains that gush in the wave;

A nation to breed and a country to save.

High on the battle's Icarian pinion,

Borne with the eagles and trophies of war;

Born of courage and Victory's minion,

Bride of Aurora and Monarch with Thor.

From pole unto pole, from ocean to ocean.

They have raised thee a pedestal broad as the sky,

To show to the earth with what matchless devotion

The brave can endure, and the valiant can die.

No more will despots in servitude bind thee,

Fast in the bonds of guile and deceit,

Nor patriots waken in anguish to find thee

Cast to the earth and thrown to the feet.

But streaming above in infinite splendor,

High in the blue of the empyrean throne;

Full homage to thee shall Liberty render,

And Freedom forever will call thee her own.

I saw thee come down when Hesper was shining,

Over the brink of the day in its flight;

Soft was the roseate twilight declining,

into the sable courts of the night.

Not a star was obscured, every color was flying;

Gilding the waters that hurried below.

Serene in the light of the day that was dying,

To fall in the dusk where the soft zephyrs blow.

Wave on in thy majesty, banner of glory,

Till the seans of time and its ages are done.

The voice of Freedom to publish its story,

The Ward of the Earth and the child of the Sun.

Far over the realm of man's habitation;

Illumine the darkness of Tyranny's night.

Fit emblem of valor exalting a nation,

mile race, while Burg was first in the 220-yard dash and the low hurdles. Carey was disqualified in the 220-yard dash. The summary: 120-yard hurdles: 1st, Shafrath; 2d, Turner; 3d, Davis; 16 1-5 secs. 100-yard dash: Carey, Burg, Nicholas; 10 secs. 440-yard dash: Carey, Strother, J. H. Smith, 52 secs. Mile run: Rankin, Benson, W. W. Smith, 4 min. 48 2-5 secs. 220-yard hurdle: Burg, Carey, Hein, 27 secs. Two mile run: Rankin, Carmichael, Wilkinson, 10 min. 27 2-5 secs. 220-yard dash: Burg, Nicholas, Brandy, 25 4-5 secs. Half-mile run: Emmett, Yost, Chevalier, 2 min. 6 secs. High jump: Rieckohl and Northcroft (tied), Donelson, 5 ft. 5 ins. Pole vault: Stephenson and Edwards (tied), Roberts, 9 ft. 9 1-2 ins. Broad jump: Gates, Donelson, Morton, 21 ft. 3 ins. Shot put: Northcroft, McCaughey, Niles, 36 ft. 11 1-2 ins. Hammer throw: LeBourgoise, Robertson, Northcroft, 110 ft. 9 ins.

Congressman Richmond P. Hobson has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to give the Naval Academy swordmaster the rank and pay of the Army swordmaster, and to retire him with this rank and pay. The Naval Academy swordmaster, Prof. A. J. Corbusier, has served in that capacity for over forty years.

Senator Dick has introduced a bill to reorganize the Naval Academy band. The leader of the band is to receive the pay and allowance of a second lieutenant of marines, which is \$1,400 a year, and the assistant leader is to receive \$50 a month. The band is to consist of twenty-nine musicians of the first class, and eleven musicians of the second class, all of whom are to be rated, as to pay, emoluments, allowances and pensions as enlisted men in the Navy, and their previous service in the band, as shown by the records of the Naval Academy rules, is to be placed to their credit.

Midshipman William E. Farrell, of the second class, who has been ill at the Naval Hospital for a long time, has been granted sick leave with permission to visit New Fort Lyons, Colo., which the medical authorities claim to be the best location for the complete recovery of his health.

Because they would have passed the maximum age limit of twenty years before June, three candidates for the Naval Academy, Horatio J. Pierce, of Southboro, N.Y.; J. L. Reeves, of North Carolina, and Raymond E. Kerr, of Eugene, Oregon, were examined by a medical board by special arrangement and qualified on Monday. They will be sworn in as midshipmen of the new fourth class to-day, Tuesday, and will be given leave until June, when the new class will be organized.

The remains of Comdr. York Noel, U.S.N., who died suddenly on April 23 at the New York Navy Yard, were brought here on Saturday. The body was met at the electric road station by officers at the Naval Academy, sailors for body bearers, and a firing squad of marines. The funeral cortège proceeded to the Naval Cemetery, where the interment was made with honors becoming the rank of the deceased. The funeral services were conducted by Chaplain H. H. Clark, of the Naval Academy.

The baseball team composed of cadets attached to the revenue cutter Itasca at Baltimore, defeated the second team of St. John's College, near Annapolis, by 6 to 2.

The hop Saturday night opened the dancing season, there being a hop on every Saturday until May 30.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 23, 1908.

The West Virginia and Maryland sailed Sunday afternoon, and there is a dearth of ships at the yard, although an immense amount of work is going on. The Yorktown and the Buffalo are still here, the former having a wireless outfit rushed in order to leave Sunday next to await the arrival of the Secretary of the Navy and serve as his reviewing ship. The Buffalo is under orders to sail May 4 for Panama to take on a large draft of men sent out to this coast via the Isthmus.

Capt. Lucien Young returned to Vallejo yesterday. Mrs. Young will remain in Southern California for a few weeks longer. Mrs. Vincenzo L. Cottman is visiting her brother, George Klink, in San Francisco, until the arrival of Captain Cottman's ship, the California, early in May. Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, accompanied by her sister, Miss Clements, is visiting in Santa Barbara. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gove have taken an apartment at the Lafayette in San Francisco for several months, as the former had been assigned to light-house duty. Mrs. Gove had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Cyrus Sargent, at Hanford.

Lieut. John C. Fremont, of the West Virginia, was a luncheon host on Thursday last, complimentary to Miss Gertrude Russell, of Oakland; Mrs. Louis Hussey, Miss Evelyn McDermott, Miss Marguerite Butters, Miss Engracia Critcher and Miss Katherine Kutz. Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne was host at a dinner aboard his flagship, at which he entertained Captain Hidalgo and the officers of the Peruvian cruiser Almirante.

Alterations are to be made in the entrance and altars of the new dry-dock, now being built here by the Scofield Company, whereby the largest battleships will be enabled to enter it. Superintendent Francis Smith of the dry-dock company went to Washington to consult Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday regarding the matter. The contract will be completed by the first of the coming year.

Miss McBride, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is spending a few weeks here as the guest of Mrs. Alfred C. Lewerenz.

The branch of the Y.M.C.A., established in San Francisco for the men of the fleet during the stay of the battleships, will be formally opened this evening when Mayor Taylor, ex-Mayor James D. Phelan and other prominent men of the metropolis will speak. George S. Martin, one of the secretaries of the Naval Branch in this city, has been placed in charge of the building, which has been leased for a period of three months, the San Francisco fleet reception committee bearing the expense. If the undertaking proves successful the Naval Branch of the Y.M.C.A. hopes to maintain the branch in San Francisco permanently, in which event the aid of some philanthropists would be secured.

Miss Eleanor Phelps went to Oakland yesterday to attend the tea at which the engagement of Miss Katherine Kutz to Lieut. Arthur P. Crist was announced.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., April 24, 1908.

Great preparations are being made at Monterey for the reception of the fleet, which is due here on the morning of Friday, May 1. The Officers' Club will keep open house Saturday, and Col. Marion P. Maus, in command of the post, will give a review for Admiral Thomas and will entertain the Admiral and his staff at luncheon. On Saturday evening an Army and Navy ball will be held at the Hotel Del Monte, music for which will be furnished by the band of the 20th Infantry. Many persons prominent in society are expected to be present from San Francisco and other places. Among interesting visitors to the grove last week were W. H. Bowron and his daughter, Miss Constance of Sausalito.

Little Miss Barbara Curtis entertained a number of her friends at an Easter party. Those who enjoyed her hospitality were Mary and Anna Webster, Frances Wilcox and Renwick McIver, Ruth Ahrends, Charles Chapman, Billy Bowen, Jimmy Petty, Frances Estes, Llama, Harbold and Keir Hannigan. Easter Monday Mrs. Charles Crawford entertained at home complimentarily to Miss Moon, daughter of Col. and Mrs. H. B. Moon. The decorations were violets, Easter lilies and Japanese wisteria. Violet mousse Easter eggs with whipped cream and violets garnish, petit fours, bon bons, coffee and punch were served. Favors for each guest were individual baskets of home-made petit fours. Mrs. Crawford was assisted by Mesdames Keefer, Parker, Petty, Carrithers and Ahrends. The guests were Mesdames Maus, Moon, McIver, Webster, Chapman, Estes, Smith, Pond, John McA. Webster, DeWitt, Graham, Pease, Lawrence, Bowen, Curtis, Hannigan, Thomlinson, Fulham, Cassidy, Dalton, Phillips and Brown, Misses Cartwright, Alford, Dawson, Jacks and Margaret Jacks.

Mrs. Johnson has returned to the post from San Francisco,



McCutcheon's

"The Linen Store"

Important Sale

French & Domestic Lingerie

This sale has been prepared especially for the replenishing of the summer wardrobe, and many of the values have never before been equaled.

Most of the goods have been imported within the past few weeks and are fresh, new and perfect in every way.

We quote for the Imported goods as follows:

French Gowns.

These include all the desired styles; either high or low neck.

At	\$1.85	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
Regular Price	2.50	2.75	3.50	4.00	4.25

French Chemises.

At	.75	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00
Regular Price	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.75	4.25

French Corset Covers

At	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00
Regular Price	1.50	2.00	2.75	3.50	4.25

French Petticoats.

At	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
Regular Price	1.75	2.75	3.50	4.25	4.75

French Drawers.

In attractive styles with full flounces.

At	1.00	1.25	1.75	2.25	2.75
Regular Price	1.25	1.50	2.25	3.00	3.75

French Sets.

Consisting of three pieces—Chemise, Gown and Drawers.

At	6.75	8.75	9.75	12.50	13.50
Regular Price	10.50	12.00	12.50	15.50	18.00

Finer garments in all the above line at proportionate reductions in price.

We also show some French Combinations in Two and Three-piece garments, and some extra size garments for those requiring same.

In addition to the imported lingerie we show a very full collection of American goods of superior quality. Some of these are more moderate in price than the French goods, but the workmanship is of the highest grade and special values are offered throughout.

Eight-page illustrated folder, giving details, mailed free on request.

Mail orders receive our prompt attention.

Opposite
5th Ave. & 34th Street, New York.
Waldorf-Astoria.

where she underwent a very serious operation. Mrs. Burleigh has as her guest Mrs. Brownley. Mrs. W. F. Creary and Miss Creary have returned from San Francisco, where they saw Captain Creary.

The Five Hundred Club was entertained most delightfully by Mrs. Smith last Wednesday. Mrs. Pease was the fortunate winner of the first prize—a pair of silk stockings. The Monday night Bridge Club met at the Officers' Club with Mrs. Webster as hostess. The highest scores were made by Captain Webster and Mrs. Parker.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 24, 1908.

Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Kilbourne and Lieut. and Mrs. James Totten, C.A.C., were guests at the home of Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundein for a few days before the sailing of the transport. Miss Marie Lundein spent the Easter holidays with friends in Yolo county. Lieut. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Hazzard recently entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Edward T. Brown, 5th Field Art., who go on the May transport to the Philippines. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundein, C.A.C., and Mr. and Mrs. Cullen. Mrs. Brown was "surprised" early in the month. It was in the nature of a "surprise shower," each guest bringing something to be used by Mrs. Brown on the trip to the islands in May. Mrs. Thomas Ashburn had taken Mrs. Brown to lunch at her home and upon her return to her own home she found about fifteen ladies awaiting her. It was a delightful and very enjoyable affair.

The friends of Miss Edith Brown, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. T. Brown, who had regretted her leaving the Presidio, were delighted this week at the announcement of Miss Brown's engagement to Lieut. George E. Turner, C.A.C., who is on duty with the 60th Company, C.A.C., at this post. The wedding will occur on Monday, May 4.

Walter Marsh, son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C., who has been sick for some time, is still confined to the house. Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, Med. Dept., in command of the general hospital, has made a number of visits to El Paso de Robles to see his old friend, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. Colonel Torney leaves to-morrow for Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams entertained at dinner on Thursday evening of last week at their quarters at the Presidio. The table was artistically decorated with pink blossoms and pink-shaded candelabra. The ten guests included Col. W. C. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Krug, Col. John Biddle, Mrs. Arthur Fisher, E. W. Raney and Miss Belle Clements. Mrs. Adams was a bridge hostess on Tuesday, entertaining four tables of guests. Capt. and Mrs. William H. Tobin, C.A.C., returned last Saturday night from a brief visit at San Diego. They were there at the arrival of the fleet.

Mrs. George A. Nugent was hostess Tuesday at a luncheon in her home in the Presidio. Red was artistically used in the general scheme of decoration. Mrs. Nugent's guests included Mrs. Cox, of Madera; Mrs. O. P. M. Hazzard, Mrs. Cullen, Mrs. Lynda Bryan, Miss Maybelle Toy, Mrs. Arthur Davies and Mrs. John B. Murphy. Capt. George Nugent, C.A.C., is acting as post quartermaster and is making many improvements. Miss Marjorie Shepard has been a visitor at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Edwin C. Long, C.A.C. Mrs. J. R. Pourie, wife of Captain Pourie, was hostess at dinner recently in honor of her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Dunne.

Capt. W. C. Davis has arrived at the Presidio from Fort

Monroe to make experiments with searchlights. He is a guest at the quarters of Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham, C.A.C.

The untimely death of Lieut. David A. Lindsay, Signal Corps, cast a gloom over the whole reservation. The funeral took place at the Presidio on the afternoon of the tenth, the remains being interred in the National Cemetery. The officer received full military honors in keeping with his rank, the escort consisting of a platoon from Troop F, 14th Cav., commanded by Lieut. E. L. Zane, and the 3d Artillery band. At the chapel services were read by Acting Chaplain Wood, the cortège then going to the cemetery, where the burial service was read, the rites closing with three volleys of musket fire over the grave. The pall bearers were: Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps; Lieuts. W. S. Bowen, W. T. Carpenter, F. W. Motlow and H. K. Loughry, C.A.C., and Lieut. E. P. Pierson, 14th Cav. Six sergeants detailed from the Coast Artillery acted as body bearers.

Lieut. W. S. Bowen, C.A.C., who accidentally shot himself just above the left knee, and who is confined to the General Hospital, is improving, and it is thought the wound will not prove as serious as at first feared. Capt. Eduardo Hidalgo, of the Peruvian cruiser Almirante Grau, called upon Colonel Lundein last week.

Last week the post chapel was reopened for services with Rev. Stephen R. Wood in charge, the first service being held on the evening of Good Friday. The Easter services were largely attended. The chapel was most beautifully decorated for the occasion. The building formerly used as a Protestant chapel will be used for Sunday school and as a hall for lectures and entertainments.

The death in this city on April 3 of Mrs. Marie Bull Chidester, wife of Dr. Walter C. Chidester, brought grief to a large circle of friends in the Army. Dr. Chidester was formerly on duty at the General Hospital.

A social was recently given by the members of Captain G. H. Riley Camp No. 14, U.S.W.V., in their new hall at the Presidio. The hall was beautifully decorated with the national colors, standards and bunting. The excellent program, consisting of selections by the Presidio orchestra, songs, speeches and good stories was followed by refreshments and whist.

Four of the old Mexican and Civil War brass guns have been brought from the ordnance storehouse and mounted on the lawn near the new band stand, where the adobe houses formerly stood. The last hop was a very pretty affair. The decorations of flags, flowers and greens were very effective. There were several pretty little dinners before the hop. Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams entertained a number of guests at supper after the hop, and Major Stevens was a supper host in honor of Mrs. Dimond and her group of friends, who very much enjoyed the dance.

Mr. Arthur Rudman, who succeeds Mr. S. R. Wood as general secretary of the Army Y.M.C.A. at the Presidio, arrived last week and has taken charge of the work. The rooms occupied by the Y.M.C.A. are undergoing a number of alterations.

Troops I and M, 14th Cavalry, under command of Major Harry C. Benson, left this week for Yosemite Valley. Dr. Ernest K. Johnstone, C.S., and Veterinarian Robert C. Musser accompanied them. Last Friday afternoon the officers' baseball team was defeated by the "Ham Treo" nine. It was a jolly game. On Saturday afternoon the married officers' team played the bachelor officers' nine. The proceeds went to the Army Relief. The officers' wives did their best to outstrip the Thespianians, but in vain. Never for a moment did the fighting men have a look-in with the fun makers. The following was the lineup for the Army: Catcher, H. Tobin; pitcher, Captain Beck; first base, Captain Long; second base, H. G. Foster; third base, H. Coy; shortstop, F. Q. Ashburn; left field, Cap-

All Wrong?

Headache, constipation, dry throat and coated tongue? The shaky, achy feeling that is the morning's remorse of a guilty stomach? The brain that will not work, and the system that cries for mercy to its pitiless abusers? Surely a hard price to pay for a pleasant evening at a Club or Banquet.

All "Wright"

Clear head and orderly stomach. Nerves fresh and eager for the day's work. Sparkling eye and real enjoyment of life. And it's all Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills—those three simple little pills you took last night—that are responsible for your good fortune to-day. No artificial health, but nature truly restored. A value proved by three generations of generous livers.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

All "Wright" for More than Half a Century

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills Co., 372 Pearl St., New York City.

tain Mitchell; center field, Captain Nugent; right field, Lieutenant Hazzard.

On March 28 an interesting game of baseball was played between the bachelors and married men of the post. The stipulation governing the contest was that neither team should practice before the game, and from the quality of ball that was played the rule was not violated. The bachelors were plainly over-confident, and during the early part of the game allowed the "Henpecks" to accumulate a large and overwhelming lead. Then they settled down and played a magnificent uphill game. When the dust finally cleared away it was discovered, much to the surprise of all, that the "Henpecks" had won by a score of 20 to 18. The teams lined up as follows: "Henpecks": Captain Long, catcher; Lieutenant Beck, pitcher; Captain Nugent, first base; Major Stevens, second base; Captain Ashburn, shortstop; Captain McAllister, third base; Lieutenant Hazzard, left field; Lieutenant Van Wormer, center field; Dr. Richardson, right field. Bachelors: Lieutenant Mitchell, catcher; Lieutenant Pritchett, pitcher; Dr. Musser, first base; Lieutenant Lindsay, second base; Lieutenant Turner, shortstop; Lieutenant Ruhlen, third base; Lieutenant Currier, left field; Lieutenant Carpenter, center field; Lieutenant Lynch, right field.

Three weeks were allowed for the married men to recuperate from their exertions, and on April 18 the second game of the series was played. The "obstreperous" bachelors took no chances this time. They appeared on the field with blood in their eyes and proceeded to properly wallop the "Henpecks" to the tune of 15 to 11. There was a noticeable improvement in the playing of both teams. The catching of two flies by the bachelor outfit called forth considerable applause. The "Henpecks" objected to the second catch on the ground that Lieutenant Naylor caught the ball in his hat instead of his hands. The umpire, however, refused to sustain the kick. The lineup follows: Bachelors: Howard Tobin, catcher; Lieutenant Russel, second base; Lieutenant Mitchell, shortstop; Captain Robinson, third base; Lieutenant Naylor, left field; Lieutenant Carpenter, center field; Lieutenant Ruhlen, right field. "Henpecks": Captain Long, catcher; Captain Stopford, Lieutenant Beck, pitcher; Captain Nugent, first base; Major Stevens, second base; Captain Ashburn, shortstop; Lieutenant Hazzard, third base; Captain Stopford, Lieutenant Beck, left field; Phillips, center field; Gentry, right field. The rubber game will be played on May 2.

*Bachelors.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Ia., April 27, 1908.

Capt. Charles E. Hawkins and his mother, who is here for a visit, gave a handsome dinner Thursday night in honor of Miss Starbird, who is their house guest. The other guests were Major and Mrs. F. W. Sibley, Lieutenant and Mrs. M. C. Mumma and Mrs. Phillips. Major F. W. Sibley has returned, having completed the tour of inspection of the Iowa National Guard. Mrs. David L. Fleming and daughter, Mrs. Saguiane, and Mrs. Saguiane's little daughter, have joined Chaplain Fleming here. Mrs. Saguiane will remain for the summer with Chaplain and Mrs. Fleming. Mrs. Fleming has been visiting her daughter at her home on Long Island.

A large number of people from the post enjoyed John Drew and Billy Burke in "My Life" at Foster's on April 17. Mrs. M. C. Mumma had as dinner guests on Saturday evening Misses Robinson, of Des Moines, and Miss Leslie Abbott.

At the usual bi-monthly hop on Wednesday night guests from Des Moines were Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Wright and Misses Celeste and Marguerite Robinson. After the dance Lieutenant and Mrs. W. R. Pope entertained at a hop supper at their quarters, the guests being, beside Mrs. Pope's house guests, Misses Robinson, Lieutenant Col. and Mrs. L. P. Hunt, Major and Mrs. F. W. Sibley, Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Romey, Chaplain and Mrs. D. L. Fleming, Capt. C. E. Hawkins and his mother, Lieutenant and Mrs. R. J. Reaney, Lieutenant and Mrs. M. C. Mumma, Lieutenant and Mrs. R. Smalley and Mrs. Smallley, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. A. Marx, Mrs. McFee, Mrs. Saguiane, Misses Hunt Starbird and Abbott and Dr. W. V. Lusk. At an enjoyable Sunday evening tea given by Captain Hawkins and his mother the guests were Miss Starbird, Captain and Mrs. Charles E. Romey and Lieutenant and Mrs. M. C. Mumma.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar N. Coffey are receiving congratulations over the arrival of a son, born on Saturday, April 18, at the Mercy Hospital in Des Moines.

Miss Starbird has returned to Fort Leavenworth after a pleasant visit to Mrs. Hawkins. Mrs. Bratton has returned from a visit to relatives in Yorkville, S.C. She was accompanied home by her mother, who remains in the post for a visit of some length. Miss Nancy King has recovered from recent illness. Guests at the camp of the 3d Squadron on Wednesday afternoon were Misses Tracy and Starbird and Captain and Mrs. S. M. Kochersperger.

Mrs. Frank West gave a most pleasant afternoon party on Friday for all the ladies of the garrison. Five hundred was played at five tables, the prizes going to Mrs. Kochersperger and Mrs. Sibley. The first prize was a vinegar bottle in cut glass; the second prize a vase of colonial glass in quaint design. The consolation prize, an attractive Indian teapot, was awarded to Miss Shoemaker, who is visiting Mrs. D. L. Fleming. Delightful refreshments were served.

Lieut. Morton C. Mumma has returned from Fort Meade, S.D., where he went as judge advocate on a recent court-martial. Mrs. E. L. King was hostess at a pleasant bridge party on Wednesday night. Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Sargent entertained handsomely at dinner Thursday night, having as

delivered a lecture Thursday morning to the class in the Department of Military Art on "The Atlanta Campaign."

Blue and white were the colors used for the decorations at a second five hundred party given by Mrs. Birnie Upton Thursday. The prizes were given to Mrs. A. S. Cowan, Mrs. M. E. Hanna and Mrs. Olmstead. After the game a luncheon was served. Mrs. Ezra Fuller and Mrs. A. S. Cowan presided at the table, and punch was served by Mrs. R. E. Fisher. Mrs. Arthur Johnson gave an attractive tea Friday afternoon, and in welcoming the guests was assisted by Mrs. Nichols and Mrs. Davis. Entertaining the guests were Mrs. E. B. Gibson, Mrs. Palmer Pierce, Mrs. Farrand Sayre, Mrs. W. D. Chitty, Mrs. Klade, Mrs. J. McDonald, Miss Baker; Miss Merry Marus, of Platte City; Miss Harvard, of Washington, and Miss Dudley, of Leavenworth.

Lieut. W. L. Patterson was the guest of friends in Kansas City Saturday. Dr. and Mrs. Zinke, of Cincinnati, O., are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Zinke. Miss Mary Galbraith, of Omaha, Neb., is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. D. Walsh.

Lieut. R. S. Bamberger was the host at a beautifully appointed dinner Friday evening, previous to the Easter hop, when several guests were entertained. The decorations were all in the different tones of yellow. The members of the Saturday Club held a very interesting meeting Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. R. W. McClaughry, of the Federal prison. A course luncheon was served. Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Booth were hosts at a very elaborate dinner Saturday evening, given as a compliment to Gen. C. B. Hall, the Misses Hall and General Hall's aides, Lieut. Roger Fitch and Lieut. W. L. Patterson.

The Army Y.M.C.A. defeated the local Y.M.C.A. Saturday afternoon at the garrison by a score of 15 to 13. The "Fort Leavenworth Gray" took a game from the "Officers' Boys" Saturday morning by a score of 10 to 9. The 13th Infantry baseball team went to Easton to play the local team. The baseball fans of Easton have built a grandstand and new ball grounds, and have organized a strong amateur team.

Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox, 13th Inf., has gone to Lexington, Ky., on recruiting duty. Lieut. Roger D. Black, E.C., leaves to-day for Portland, Me., where he will join Mrs. Black, who has been visiting her parents.

The engagement of Miss Helen Howard and Capt. Horace D. Bloomberg, Med. Dept., was announced Tuesday afternoon at a small bridge party which Mrs. A. H. Howard gave at her home in Atchison on North Terrace. The guests were nine of Mrs. Howard's most intimate friends, and the announcement was made at the luncheon, which was served in the dining-room at five o'clock. Each guest found a small envelope at her place, containing a card, on which was written, "Mrs. Howard announces the engagement of her daughter, Helen Lee, to Capt. Horace D. Bloomberg, of the U.S. Army." The announcement was a genuine surprise, and Miss Howard's other Atchison friends will agree with her guests at the luncheon that the Army is to be congratulated. She is the only daughter of Mrs. A. H. Howard, and has lived in Atchison all her life. She spent a year abroad with her mother recently. Captain Bloomberg is one of the most popular officers at the garrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Chane, who have been the guests for some time of their son, Captain Crane, have returned to their home in Fort Sheridan, Ill.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., April 22, 1908.

The baseball enthusiasts are out each day practising. Worden's excellent team of last year is a thing of the past, as a number of its members have left the Service, but Captain Newton, the athletic officer, has gotten a new nine interested, and with practice it is expected they will come up to last year's standard. This week Co. L, of the militia of this state, came down the Sound and played a game of ball at Worden, Flager and Casey, and were defeated at each post. On Saturday the Flager team played a losing game with the nine from the University of Washington. The occasion brought a number of officers and ladies from the other posts, who were enthusiastic "rooters" for the soldier team.

Mrs. K. C. Masteller entertained informally at cards on Friday evening. Her guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Reed and Captain McElgin. Capt. M. C. Buckey and Lieutenant Williford went to Seattle on Monday to attend the calico ball given by the young ladies of that city. Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. K. Hamilton were the week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Miller.

Miss Cummings and Miss Abbott and Miss Frater and Lieutenant Henderson, Peterson and Williford were guests of the officers of the Fort Casey mess at an elaborate Easter dinner on Sunday. The jolly party were chaperoned by Capt. and Mrs. Edwards.

Mrs. H. H. Henderson, wife of Captain Henderson, of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, gave a delightful card party on Easter Monday, complimentary to Mrs. Adams, wife of Lieutenant Adams, of the same service. Mrs. Adams leaves this week for North Carolina to remain while her husband is on a cruise in northern waters. Mrs. Adams has won much popularity since she arrived in Port Townsend, a bride, four months ago. Mrs. Henderson's home was elaborately decorated, the color scheme being green and white, which was also carried out in the refreshments. The handsome prizes were awarded to Mrs. Munger, Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Porter. The guest of honor prize was a handsome jade pendant. There were thirty-five players, who enjoyed the game of five hundred, among them being Mrs. Cummings, Miss Cummings, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Masteller, Miss Reed, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Barrell.

The Knights of Pythias gave a post-Lenten dance at their hall in Port Townsend on Monday night. Those attending from the post were Dr. and Mrs. Porter and Lieutenant Burtt.

Miss Cummings and Miss Abbott were the guests of Major and Mrs. Barlett on Tuesday night, and were also present at the Officers' Club the same evening, the event being "ladies' night." Lieutenant Peterson and Williford were guests of the bachelors of Fort Flager on Tuesday. Mrs. William Preston and her uncle, Mr. Carr, made a short trip to Seattle during the week. Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, from Seattle, were the week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Newton. Lieut. Dean Hall, of Fort Casey, has been spending a short leave in Seattle.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 27, 1908.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker entertained at a delightful tea last Monday afternoon in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Brewer, who have just recently arrived here after their wedding trip. Mrs. Parker was assisted by Mrs. John R. Musgrave. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Brewer, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert N. Getty, Major and Mrs. Willoughby Walkie, Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds, Capt. and Mrs. Marcus D. Cronin, Capt. and Mrs. George W. Helms, Miss Heitschu, Mrs. Pope, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Powell, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster, Mrs. Musgrave, Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred A. Hickox, Capt. John T. Geary, Lieut. Francis J. McConnell and Lieut. Albert A. King.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred A. Hickox, who have been the guests of Lieut. Albert A. King for the past two weeks, left last Thursday for Lexington, Ky., where Lieutenant Hickox has a recruiting detail. Lieut. Francis J. McConnell, 17th Inf., entertained at a delightful dinner the early part of last week in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Brewer.

The depot band gave a very enjoyable concert in the mess hall last Friday evening. The tennis courts have been put in excellent condition under the direction of Capt. George W. Helms, and a large number of players enjoy the game every afternoon. A tennis club has been organized, and a great many of the officers and ladies of the post are taking a lively interest in the sport.

Master Fairfax Gregory, the young son of Capt. and Mrs.

Club Cocktails



A Bottled Delight

A correctly proportioned cocktail is a drink as rare as it is delightful. CLUB COCKTAILS are perfect cocktails—an expert blend of fine old liquors, measured and mixed to exact proportion. No chance-mixed cocktail ever made can duplicate their even, exquisite flavor.

7 kinds. At all good dealers. Manhattan (whiskey base) and Martini (gin base) are universal favorites.

G.F. Heublein & Bro.
HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON

Junius C. Gregory, was host at a delightful party for a number of the little folks of the garrison last Sunday afternoon in honor of his fifth birthday. Capt. and Mrs. George W. Helms gave a dinner last Saturday evening, their guests being Miss Heitshu, Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley and Capt. John T. Geary. Mrs. Willoughby Walke was hostess at luncheon last week in honor of Mrs. Pope, of St. Paul, mother of Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker. Others present were: Mrs. Robert N. Getty, Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker. Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley gave a dinner last Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Pope.

The Woman's Club, of St. Louis, gave an entertainment last Thursday afternoon, Shakespeare's birthday, to which a number of the officers and ladies of the post were invited. Robert Bruce Mantell and his wife, Marie Booth Russell, who were playing in St. Louis last week, gave the first scene, act three, from Hamlet, and first scene, act two, from Macbeth, which were greatly enjoyed. Other numbers on the program were: Act three, Othello, given by Francis McGinn and Guy Lindsley; part of act four, King John, by Gordon Burby and Lella Frost; fall of Wolsey, Henry VIII, by Cooper Cliffe and Franklin Bendston, and a number of musical selections.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds entertained at dinner last Wednesday evening. Miss Elizabeth Getty, who has been visiting friends at Fort Riley, Kas., is expected home this week. Capt. John I. Geary was host at dinner last Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Pope.

Mrs. Marie K. Rollins, of 3910 Lindell boulevard, St. Louis, widow of Horace R. Rollins, was married last Thursday to Sergt. Edward M. Watson.

Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory entertained a number of friends at dinner on Sunday. Miss Margaret Walke, who has been visiting at Fort Monroe, is expected back here next week.

FROM MALABANG, P.I.

The Moros have been giving much trouble of late, all the way from Overton to Malabang. One of the most shocking murders was committed at Mataling Falls, where the roadmaster, Smith, a familiar character to all who have been over the "trail," was brutally murdered about three weeks ago. On a stormy night while he was alone, his house was surrounded by a band of Moros, who, with their usual custom of using the bolo, cut him up and then proceeded to mutilate the body, and finally burned the house. As soon as his body was discovered the whole command at Malabang, together with companies from Keithley and Overton, were ordered out by department headquarters. Some of the band have been captured, but during the engagement the governor of Lanau district was very seriously wounded in the extremities, having received three bullet wounds. He is now at the hospital at Keithley, where hopes are entertained that he will pull through.

Mr. Willie, chief of police of Malabang, was also very seriously wounded, his leg being nearly severed at the thigh. Mr. Willie is a very brave and daring man, and only for his quick movements and presence of mind would have been killed; the blow that was intended to fall on his shoulder and sever the large artery at that point was given a quick thrust and fell on his thigh. He was taken to his home and is now gaining slowly.

The troops were out about ten days, capturing a few prisoners who are supposed to belong to the band of outlaws. The wagon train from Overton to Keithley was fired on and had a scrap of their own, and we feel safe in saying that the packers gave the Moros all that was coming to them.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 28, 1908.

The result of the baseball game on Saturday afternoon, April 25, was a defeat for the home team by the visiting Fordham nine by a score of 5-3. Eagan's fine pitching won the game for his team. The game was watched by the largest crowd of spectators present at any game this season, as, with the Easter hop in prospect for the evening, the number of visitors at officers' quarters and hotel was unusually large.

A few among the number attending the dance in the evening were: The Misses Scott, Gandy, Larney, Fiebeger, Kalloch, Tillman, McCutcheon, Jessie Kneeler, Koehler, Page, Dameron, Scott, Van der Water, Leeds, Lomax, Hulm, Thierry, Swan, Longman, Archdeacon, Bacon, Ensign, Tennant, Peck, Dudley, Luttrell, Condon, Curry, Thompson, Osborne, Pratt, Watty, Marshall, Atkinson, Ray, Vandergrift, Matile, Prosser, Halleck, Sprague, Robinson, McVeigh, Graves, Gales, Palmer, Carey, Fowler, Bidwell, Whaley, Jenkins, Martin, Williamson, Jenkins, McLean, Rand, Reynolds, Polk, Van Houten, Ferguson, Briggs, Hogan, Silcox, Moore, Newhall, Barton, and many others.

Mr. Austin, of Boston, Major Joseph T. Crabb, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Crabb spent Sunday at the post as the guests of the chaplain. Mrs. Kutz entertained a number of cadets and young ladies at tea on Sunday afternoon. Miss Tillman, a niece of Colonel Tillman, is a guest of Col. and Mrs. Tillman. Miss Jessie Kneeler has been a guest of Miss Virginia Koehler. Mrs. W. B. Ladue has been a recent guest of Miss Newlands. Miss Harriet Hawkins is visiting her sister, Mrs.

Howze. Gen. Mrs. and Miss Dudley, have been recent guests at the hotel.

Hon. James B. Crean and Morgan T. Bulkeley have been appointed by the Senate, and Hon. Isaac R. Sherwood and Adin B. Capron by the House, as members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy in June.

"The Art of the Actor" was the subject of the paper read by Mrs. Oliver at the meeting of the Reading Club on Thursday afternoon, April 23. The first of a series of six lectures was given on Friday afternoon at the cadet chapel before the members of the first class and others by Professor Phelps of Yale. "The Development of the Drama" was the subject.

The last meeting of the ladies' gymnasium class was held last week. The class has met twice weekly for the past four months to find enjoyment and benefit under Captain Koehler's able instruction.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston, Hqrs. Manila, P.I. Department of Luxon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayan—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.
Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal.
Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.
Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A.
Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.
Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.
Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.
Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.
Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A, Ft. Mason, Cal.; B, Ft. Flager, Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I., arrived in P.I., Aug. 4, 1907; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C., Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdes, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, Manila; F arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., Jan. 2, 1908.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E, I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; F, G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.; Cos. A, B, C and D arrived Oct. 9, 1907; D, Jan. 2, 1908; E, Oct. 9, 1907; F, Jan. 2, 1908, and G, H, I, K, L and M, Oct. 9, 1907.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; M arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L and M arrived in P.I., April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troop I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D will sail for Manila June 5, 1908, from San Francisco.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and F, Manila, P.I.; Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Fort Leavenworth; C and D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1908.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

*On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st Ft. Levett, Me. 28th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

2d Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 29th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

3d Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 30th Ft. Worden, Wash.

4th Ft. DuPont, Del. 31st Ft. Caswell, N.C.

5th Ft. Williams, Me. 32d Ft. Baker, Cal.

6th Ft. Monroe, Va. 33d Ft. Columbia, Wash.

7th Ft. Banks, Mass. 34th Ft. Stevens, Ore.

8th Ft. Preble, Me. 35th Ft. Warren, Mass.

9th Ft. Warren, Mass. 36th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

9th Ft. Morgan, Ala. 37th Ft. Terry, N.Y.

9th Ft. Flager, Wash. 38th Ft. Casey, Wash.

9th Ft. Stevens, Ore. 39th Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th Ft. Davis, Tex. 40th Ft. Monroe, Va.

9th Ft. Crook, Neb. 41st Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

9th Ft. Davis, Tex. 42d Ft. Moultrie, N.Y.

9th Ft. Washington, Md. 43d Ft. Terry, N.Y.

9th Ft. Washington, Md. 44th Ft. Washington, Md.

9th Ft. Caswell, N.C. 45th Ft. DuPont, Del.

9th Ft. Banks, Mass. 46th Ft. Strong, Mass.

9th Ft. Howard, Md. 47th Ft. Hunt, Va.

9th Ft. Banks, Mass. 48th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

9th Ft. McKinley, Me. 49th Ft. Williams, Me.

9th Ft. Moultrie, Me. 50th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

9th Ft. Miley, Cal. 51st Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

9th Ft. Flagler, Wash. 52d Ft. Rodman, Mass.

9th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 53d Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

THE CHAMPAGNE of the 20th Century

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of the year

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Superior in Quality, Dryness and Bouquet
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the Great Vintage of 1884

Geo. A. Kessler & Co., Sole Importers

54th* Ft. Totten, N.Y.	112th Ft. Hancock, N.J.
55th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	114th Ft. Totter, N.Y.
56th Ft. Manila, P.I. Arrived	115th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
	116th Ft. Screven, Ga.
	117th Ft. Adams, R.I.
59th Ft. Andrews, Boston.	118th Ft. Monroe, Va.
60th* Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	119th Ft. Mott, N.J.
61st Ft. Baker, Cal.	120th* Ft. Strong, Mass.
62d Ft. Worden, Wash.	121st Key West Bks., Fla.
63d Ft. Casey, Wash.	122d Key West, Fla.
64th Ft. Miley, Cal.	123d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
65th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	124th Ft. Andrews, Mass.
66th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	125th Ft. Terry, N.Y.
67th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	126th Ft. Worden, Wash.
68th Ft. Baker, Cal.	127th* Ft. Fremont, S.O.
69th Ft. Monroe, Va.	128th Ft. McHenry, Md.
70th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	129th* Ft. Adams, R.I.
71st Ft. Casey, Wash.	130th Ft. Adams, R.I.
72d Ft. Scoville, Ga.	131st* Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
73d Ft. Monroe, Va.	132d* Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
74th Ft. Scoville, Ga.	133d* Ft. Terry, N.Y.
75th Ft. Morgan, Ala.	134th* Ft. Michie, N.Y.
76th Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	135th* Ft. Totten, N.Y.
77th Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	136th* Ft. Hancock, N.J.
78th Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	137th* Ft. Motte, N.J.
79th Ft. Caswell, N.C.	138th Ft. DuPont, Del.
80th Ft. Key West Bks., Fla.	139th* Ft. Howard, Md.
81st Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	140th* Ft. McHenry, Md.
82d Ft. Totten, N.Y.	141st Ft. McHenry, Md.
83d Ft. Revere, Mass.	142d* Ft. McHenry, Md.
84th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	143d* Ft. Washington, Md.
85th Ft. Casey, Wash.	144th* Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
86th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	145th* Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
87th Ft. Totten, N.Y.	146th* Ft. Robinson, N.Y.
88th Ft. Howard, Md.	147th* Ft. McKinley, Me.
89th Ft. Washington, Md.	148th* Ft. Williams, Me.
90th Ft. Mansfield, R.I.	149th* Ft. Case, Wash.
91st Jackson Bks., La.	150th* Ft. Worden, Wash.
92d Ft. Flager, Wash.	151st* Ft. Revere, Mass.
93d Ft. Stevens, Ore.	152d* Ft. Bainbridge, Mass.
94th Ft. Flager, Wash.	153d* Ft. Andrews, Mass.
95th Ft. Hancock, N.J.	154th* Ft. McKinley, Me.
96th Ft. Warren, Mass.	155th* Ft. Williams, Me.
97th Ft. Adams, R.I.	156th* Ft. Constitution, N.H.
98th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	157th* Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
99th Ft. Morgan, Ala.	158th* Presidio, S.F., Cal.
100th Ft. Terry, N.Y.	159th* Presidio, S.F., Cal.
101st Ft. Totten, N.Y.	160th* Presidio, S.F., Cal.
102d Ft. Adams, R.I.	161st* Ft. Barry, Cal.
103d Ft. Howard, Md.	162d* Key West Bks., Fla.
104th Ft. Washington, Md.	163d* Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
105th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	164th* Jackson Bks., La.
106th Ft. Flager, Wash.	165th* Ft. Monroe, Va.
107th Ft. Preble, Me.	166th* Ft. Monroe, Va.
108th Ft. Worden, Wash.	167th* Ft. Monroe, Va.
109th Ft. Greble, R.I.	168th* Ft. Monroe, Va.
110th Ft. Adams, R.I.	169th* Ft. Monroe, Va.
111th Ft. Dade, Fla.	170th* Ft. Morgan, Ala.
	*Torpedo companies.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for Vancouver Bks., Wash., for station May 15, 1908.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.

4th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

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25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 13, 1907.
26th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived July 8, 1907.
27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 1, 1907.
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 4, 1907.
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

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All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF LANDLUBBERS.

"There are so many 'landlubbers' interested in the fleet, on account of having relatives and friends aboard, I being one," writes a correspondent, "would kindly ask you to write up a description of the home life aboard some of the vessels, say the Georgia. How many men compose the crew, how many officers, what are their rank, duties and pay—from the lowest to the highest. What is a warrant officer and who are eligible and what is the pay, etc."

A first-class battleship, such as the Georgia, of 14,948 tons displacement, with a full complement has forty-one officers, including warrant officers, and 840 men. The list of men on the Georgia Dec. 16, 1907, showed a total of 772. The pay of her officers is subject to certain allowances and increases for length of service, but to take merely the base sea pay, the lowest figure, is as follows, giving the number of officers of each grade aboard at present: Captain, \$5,000; two lieutenant-commanders, each \$2,800; five lieutenants, \$1,800 to \$2,400; four ensigns, \$1,200; thirteen midshipmen, \$950; surgeon, \$2,800; passed assistant surgeon, \$2,000; paymaster, \$2,800; chaplain, \$2,800; captain, Marine Corps, \$1,800; first lieutenant, Marine Corps, \$1,500. Warrant officers: Boatswain, chief gunner, gunner, chief carpenter, three warrant machinists, receiving from \$1,200 to \$1,400 each.

The warrant officers promoted to chief boatswain, chief gunner, chief carpenter or chief sailmaker hold commissions, to rank with but after ensigns. Boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, pharmacists and warrant machinists are warrant officers. They are not commissioned officers, but receive warrants, and take precedence next after midshipmen. After 6 years from date of warrant, boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers, if duly qualified, are commissioned chief boatswains, chief gunners, etc. They are retired with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, and when so retired take precedence next after officers having the rank of lieutenant, junior grade.

Mates, who are chosen to receive that rating from seamen and ordinary seamen, have no relative rank and are preceded by all warrant officers, but they take precedence of all petty officers.

Petty officers also are enlisted men, and with musicians and other enlisted men in the Navy, and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates in the Marine Corps, take precedence according to their rating and are entitled to obedience from persons of inferior rating. They are divided into chief petty officers, petty officers, first class, and petty officers, second class, and are masters-at-arms, boatswains' mates, gunners' mates, turret captains, gun captains, quartermasters, machinists' mates, electricians, carpenters' mates, water tenders, yeomen, hospital stewards, bandmasters, first musicians, coxswains, etc.

Seamen are divided into first, second and third class, including such ratings as seaman gunner, seaman, ordinary seaman, apprentice seaman, fireman, musician, coal passer, landsman, private (of marines), etc. The commissary and messman branches have their own ratings.

Promotion in the seaman branch is from apprentice seaman to ordinary seaman, thence to seaman, to third-second- and first-class petty officer, and chief petty officer. The apprentice receives \$16 per month; ordinary seaman, \$19; seaman, \$24; petty officers, from \$30 to \$50 per month; and chief petty officers, \$70 per month, this last rating being a permanent appointment issued by the Navy Department and irrevocable except by due court-martial and sentence for improper conduct.

A chief petty officer who has been in the Navy seven years is then qualified to advance to the rank of warrant officer at \$1,200 to \$2,100 per year, if recommended by an examining board. From warrant officer the specially qualified man may be promoted to commissioned officer, and while it is not easy to rise from apprentice seaman to commissioned rank, enlisted men have so succeeded after diligent application and are now regular commissioned officers of the Navy. There is, however, excellent

chance for promotion to the grades of petty and warrant officer. There are over 33,000 men in the Navy, and of these over 9,000 are petty officers.

In the daily life on a man-of-war the Reveille bugle turns out all hands at 5:30 a.m., except those who have been on night watch. Hammocks must be stowed away within fifteen minutes, a light breakfast of coffee and bread follows, and half an hour for smoking. Then comes the washing of his own clothes by each man, and at 6:30 all hands commence to clean ship, each man assigned to a certain work. After washing and preparing themselves breakfast is ready for the men, at 7:30, lasting till 8:15, with any spare time for smoking. Then the bluejacket gets into his uniform, designated each morning by signal in accordance with the climate where the ship is located and the work to be done.

Sick call comes at 8:30; dirty boxes and bags are put away and the ship tidied for inspection: From 9:30 to 11:30 is devoted to drills, such as great gun drill, infantry drill, drill with boats or signals, fire drill, clear ship for action, or coaling ship. From 11:50 to 1:00 is noon hour, with dinner, and leisure for another smoke.

In the afternoon up to 3 p.m. there is drill, with short talks and instruction in some such subject as sighting and firing small arms and great guns. Then the bluejacket's time is his own until a brief calisthenic drill. After supper at 5:30 his time is largely free up to 9 o'clock, except 7:30, when he gets and slings his hammock. Nine o'clock is bedtime, except for some such special occasion as a concert, minstrel show or other function; or unless the seaman is on watch duty. On Wednesday and Saturday afternoons there are no regular drills and the man's time is usually his own. On Sundays after inspection and divine service he is also free. This is the general routine, subject to the special duty the ship is engaged upon.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In order to minimize the risk of losing Whitehead torpedoes during practice, it has been decided by the British naval authorities to introduce a device which will ensure torpedoes being stopped and brought to the surface soon after they come in contact with the bottom of the vessel fired at. The arrangement consists of a sliding weight acting with the air lever, which, on impact, moves forward and closes the air valve, thus stopping the progress of the torpedo. Care is to be taken that in all cases of firing at a ship the gear is used. Instructions as to the use of this device, and suitable tools for fitting it, are being sent to the various ships.

The London Engineer reports the discovery by the engineer officers of important developments of power in connection with the turbines of the Dreadnaught, the effect of which is to augment considerably the speed obtained relatively to the power developed, details of which are being kept secret.

The Börsen Courier, Berlin, learns that the German Admiralty is planning the erection of a new shipyard for repairs in connection with the projected dry-docks at Brunsbüttel, on the Kiel Canal. The new yard will be employed only in case of need for the construction of small auxiliary vessels, its usefulness otherwise being restricted to dock traffic.

The present strength of the Japanese navy as compared with its strength at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war is given in a recent issue of the Asahi Shimbum. According to this statement Japan possessed at the outbreak of the war 6 battleships, displacement \$4,652 tons; 8 armored cruisers of 73,982 tons; 44 other cruisers of 111,470 tons; 19 destroyers of 6,519 tons; 80 torpedoboats of 7,119 tons. During the war Japan lost 2 battleships, 8 unprotected cruisers, 2 destroyers, 7 torpedoboats. Japan built during or since the war 4 battleships, 4 armored cruisers, 5 other cruisers, 33 destroyers, 5 torpedoboats. She captured during the war 5 battleships, 11 unprotected cruisers, 5 destroyers. Her present force is 13 battleships, 191,381 tons displacement; 12 armored cruisers of 130,683 tons, 47 other cruisers of 163,253 tons, 55 destroyers of 20,508 tons, 77 torpedoboats of 7,258 tons. Japan's present total being 204 vessels, with aggregate displacement of 515,082 tons, as against her ante-bellum strength of 157 vessels of 23,742 tons.

The experience gained in the late war between Russia and Japan has led to the introduction of numerous modifications in the construction and equipment of the engine-room department of England's latest fighting ships, says the United Service Gazette. It was found, for instance, that during an engagement the exploding shell shattered all the glass bulls-eyes and scuttles that were in the skylights or bulkheads of the engine-room. This glass and other débris then found its way down into the engine-rooms, and became mixed up with parts of the engines, with the result that the ships were often brought to a standstill or had their speeds seriously reduced. Glass has been as far as possible abolished, and fine-mesh armored gratings and other precautions introduced. Turbine engines will not in their nature be so open to injury from this cause as the reciprocating engines were.

After opposing the formation of any separate navy by the Australians for several years, the Admiralty have at last swung round to the only common-sense way of treating the matter, by agreeing to make the best use in time of war of any vessels that were built by the Commonwealth for the defense of its own shores. Having at last been recognized and fostered by the mother country the national spirit is now carrying the Australians along in making preparations to add an Australian contingent of torpedo craft and submarines to the fleet of the Empire.

An interesting feature of the general annual report upon the British army is the great falling off in the number of discharges for illness, inefficiency, or misconduct, which amounted to 10,002 in 1903-4, and in 1906-7 to only 5,975, a reduction of over 4,000 in four years. It is also shown that the class of recruits is in every way improving.

Special cable despatches state that a large force of tribesmen who were too late to come to the assistance of the Zazka Khels are seeking to avenge them. The exact object of the rising is not yet explained, but the tribesmen, who are Mohmands and neighbors of the Zazka Khels, who were recently repressed by General Willcocks, apparently have been stirred up by their fanatic mullahs or priests against the British on the ground that the latter were encroaching on their territory, the boundaries of which are vague, never having been delimited by the Indian government. They are less warlike than the Zazka Khels and Afridis, and are not nearly so well armed, but they are being supported by thousands of Afghan tribesmen, whom it is stated, the Ameer has made no attempt to restrain. Other neighboring tribesmen are also assisting them. The government received from Simla April 24 a brief message stating that the Mohmands had threatened to cut his lines of communication and General Willcocks had attacked and

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His Hands Were a Solid Mass, and Disease Spread All Over Body.

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driven them from their entrenchments. A later despatch from Peshawar describes the engagement as a big one. The British casualties, which are placed at sixty, include several officers. The enemy lost severely. General Willcock has or will shortly have 10,000 troops.

The new projectiles for the French navy come in for a great deal of criticism. Le Petit Parisien, in a leading article on naval artillery, declares that recent incidents, especially the premature explosions in guns of the training ship Couronne, have given good cause for anxiety, and complains that the new shells proposed for the French navy weigh 440 kilograms and contain only thirteen kilograms of explosive matter, while the British projectiles weigh 385 kilograms and contain thirty-six kilograms of explosive substance.

The Austrian War Department has decided to supply every infantry regiment in the Austrian army with a light motor of 10-14 horse-power, for the purpose of conveying ammunition, stores, etc., and also for Red Cross work. Each will provide accommodation for eight slightly wounded soldiers, and will, moreover, be readily convertible into a trolley for freight purposes.

The fat has gone forth at last that the British naval pigeon service must cease to exist, and the whole stock of birds at the home ports are to be disposed of by auction. The birds were chiefly in use by the destroyer flotillas, but wireless telegraphy has destroyed their utility, as even the most perfect homers can bear no comparison to wireless waves as swift and reliable carriers of messages.

So long ago as 1902, says Sir William White, Colonel Soliani proposed an arrangement for associating reciprocating engines with two turbines in triple screw ships, and Messrs. Yarrow applied to a torpedoboat destroyer a similar arrangement. In these cases, however, the primary object was to deal with and secure efficiency of coal consumption at low cruising speeds in certain types of warships. At present the suggestion was again being put forward to use electric motors to drive propeller shafts. In that case the turbine might find a place in generating the necessary electric energy, and it would probably result in some practical advance in steamship propulsion. It was, of course, possible that internal combustion engines would prove a formidable rival, but the highest authorities in that department of engineering were clearly of opinion that before gas engines of large dimensions and great collective powers could be successfully installed many difficult problems would have to be solved.

M. Chéron, the French under secretary for war, is giving the meat purveyors to the army a good shaking up all over France. His attention was first drawn by the discovery that diseased animals were sent to the slaughter houses in the eastern departments, and their meat supplied to the soldiers by unscrupulous contractors. Several deaths occurred, which, it is suspected, are due to the contaminated meat. Analysis showed that what were labeled as pork sausages frequently contained no pork whatever. Strassburgers were made of horse-flesh, and some so-called sausages contained scarcely any meat at all. A few of the most flagrant delinquents were at once arrested, and are awaiting trial, while numerous others are being prosecuted.

The auditor-general of the British navy finds himself puzzled at an item of \$746,870, in a dockyard expense account, representing five items of "minor repairs." The United Service Gazette thinks "refits" would be a better term to apply to what would be regarded as a pretty good year's shipbuilding business.

Continuing his series of articles on the "Paralysis of the Defenses," in the France Militaire, General Devauix asks: "Will the moral ascendancy gained by the advance of a resolute belligerent at the opening of a campaign make it possible for his adversary to assume the offensive quite as easily as some suppose? Almost all history affirms the contrary. From the strategical point of view defensive campaigns, except in rare cases, have always been unfortunate. If, on the other hand, campaigns are considered purely in the tactical aspect, they may be classed in three categories: (1) Chance or casual encounters, generally failing to generals of lesser capacity, and ending sooner or later through some unforeseen circumstance, such as the arrival of unexpected reinforcements; (2) battles which are directly offensive from the beginning, leading, in nine cases out of ten, to brilliant victories, because the initial impetus conduces logically to a decisive pursuit of an enemy in retreat; (3) defensive engagements, which are almost always lamentable disasters, save in very exceptional cases, when chiefs of rare capacity, having picked troops under their orders, are able to conceive and realize the bold plan of setting a trap for the adversary by simulating, to begin with, a timorous defensive, or even the beginning of a retreat, in order to lead him into making false and imprudent movements, and then to seize, with the hand of a master, the propitious moment to assume victorious a brilliant offensive."

The British Indian army is to have a general staff on an active service basis. The members of this modern general staff are to keep in contact with the troops, and continue familiarized with regimental work and routine. It has come to be acknowledged in the light of experience gained in recent campaigns, says the United Service Gazette, that much of the trouble that has from time to

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time arisen in the conduct of affairs during war time is attributable to the fact that staff officers had grown out of touch with regimental life, and Lord Kitchener has kept this before him in formulating his plans for the new general staff he is about to create, his objective being to make the general staff officer, below the rank of lieutenant-colonel, alternate his service between staff employment and regimental duty. Moreover, peace is not to be the aim of this new staff—but war, and their whole work therefore is to be that of studying the science of warfare, not only in India, but all over the world, and the placing of British troops in a state of instant readiness for action.

At Chatham, England, recently, a Wesleyan minister received permission to go aboard ships to collect surplus food for soup kitchens. Some of the clergy heard that there is an enormous amount of waste in food stuffs daily on the ships and they deemed it their Christian duty to apply for it to keep it from being thrown over the ships' sides.

The depressed condition of the recruiting market in England is being used as an argument against the khaki uniform. The appearance of the Queen's Bays on their recent arrival in London from South Africa did not tend to attract a man to the colors, the ugly and untidy uniforms of all shades of khaki they were wearing on ar-

rival greatly marred their appearance, and making an exceedingly bad advertisement for the army.

The annual visit of "My Lords" to the navy dock yards in England has called out sharp criticism. One service paper says such a visit in these days of the railroad, telegraph and telephone is a mere farce. Besides, as the exact hour of inspection is known everything is prepared to make the best possible showing. Making "surprise" visits unexpectedly to yards seems to some critics the best way to inspect the ships and docks.

The Naval Appropriation Bill, which passed the Senate this week, has a clause introduced into the bill by the House and adopted by the Senate which provides for building in a navy yard at least one of the two battleships authorized. Of the three great naval powers of Europe, Germany is the only one that built the majority of her battleships by contract in the last ten years. Great Britain built twenty battleships in government yards as against fifteen by contract. France divided equally her battleships between her yards and the contractors, but twelve of her eighteen armored cruisers were built in the government yards.

Deplored what it says is a growing tendency on the part of British army officers to discourage uniform wearing and to favor mufti attire outside of the barrack gate, the United Service Gazette approves the suggestion that, as an aid to popularizing service in the army, officers when in civilian dress be permitted to wear their decorations and war medals in miniature, or at least the ribbons they have earned. It would like to see the option given even to the privates of wearing medals or medal ribbons on their plain clothes.

The North German Gazette says: "The English must have very little confidence in the capabilities of their overwhelmingly powerful navy, if in view of this fact" (referring to the statement that both in tonnage and in the number of crews it is, and will remain, three times as large as the German navy), "they persist in watching with nervous anxiety our endeavors, which are directed solely toward providing the Empire with a fleet corresponding in extent with its maritime interests."

The Italian Navy Estimates for 1908-9 amount to \$30,460,000, being an increase by more than \$2,500,000 over the consolidated estimates sanctioned by the law of 1905. Of this additional sum, \$2,000,000 is for naval construction, and the rest for an increase of 1,000 in the personnel, though the total increase on this head will be 2,881, and the men are to have longer training at sea. For naval construction and maintenance the estimate is \$13,154,520. Two battleships of the Dreadnought type are to be laid down, and nearly \$2,500,000 will be spent upon them during the year. The Budget Committee advocates the laying down of a third ship as soon as possible, and urges the great necessity of accelerating construction. Unfortunately for the Italian navy, six or seven years have been required to complete a battleship. There is practical unanimity in the Chamber as to the

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necessity of increasing the fleet. Provision is made for the completion of the battleships Roma and Napoli, the construction of the armored cruiser San Marco, the laying down of a despatch vessel, the beginning of a floating-dock for submarines, and the building of auxiliaries, a tank ship, two lagoon gunboats, a cruiser not described, and some small vessels. It is expected that the Napoli and Roma will be commissioned in the spring of next year. The armored cruiser San Giorgio will be launched next June and the San Marco before the end of the year.

The discontent in the British navy over the reduction in the amount of tobacco seamen might bring ashore has been lessened by the relenting of the board of customs, which has increased the quantity that can come in duty free. Though this amount isn't large, only eight ounces, the Jack Tars are grateful for even that small favor.

The Committee of National Defense, presided over by the Emperor of Russia, has decided to create the post of commander-in-chief, having under his orders the entire army and navy. Public opinion, it is said, points to Grand Duke Nicholas as the most suitable to receive the appointment. Generals Smirnoff, Fock and Reis have been placed on the retired list.

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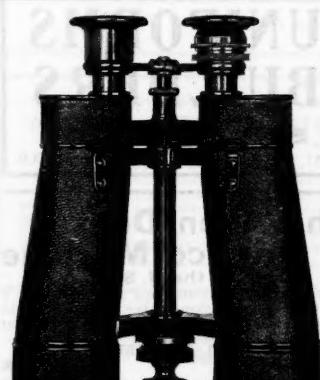
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